FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLVIII—NO. 52.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 42.]

Terra Incognita.

Ah me! that it has nearly passed away,
The grateful mystery, the vague delight,
Of those dim ancient days when yet there might
Be undreamed things where somber Thule lay
In clamorous seas; or where, neath passing day,
Hung blessed isles sometimes almost in sight;
Or, later, where fair Avalon was bright,
Or shone the golden cities of Cathay.

Old ocean holds no terrors any more;
We touch the limits of the farthest zone,
And would all Nature's fastnesses explore:
Oh, leave some spot that Fancy calls its own—
Some far and solitary wave-worn shore,
Where all were possible and all unknown!

—*George A. Hibbard.*

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR.

[All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and, if worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, and should always be addressed to Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

BOOKS RECEIVED.

IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES OF NORTH CAROLINA. By P. M. Hale. A compilation from the Geological Reports of Drs. Emmons and Kerr; Col. Laidley's and Admiral Wilkes' Reports to the War and Navy Departments; the Census Reports. Supplemented by Accurate Sketches of the Fifty-six Counties, and illustrated by a map of the State. P. M. Hale, Raleigh. E. J. Hale & Son, New York.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. By Anthony Trollope. 12mo. cloth, with portrait, $1.25. 4to. paper, 20 cts. Harper & Bros., New York.

OLD MEXICO AND HER LOST PROVINCES. A journey in Mexico, Southern California and Arizona, by Way of Cuba. By William Henry Bishop. Harper & Bros.

RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN. By Mrs. Oliphant. Cloth, 75 cts. Harper & Bros.

FRENCH AND GERMAN SOCIALISM IN MODERN TIMES. By Richard T. Ely. 16mo. Cloth. 60 cts. Harper & Bros.

THE BEY TRAVELLERS IN THE FAR EAST. By Thos. W. Knox. Part V. Illustrated. 8vo. Ornamental Cloth, $3. Set of 5 vols. complete, in a box, $15. Harper & Bros.

The second volume of Mr. Hale's "*Industries of North Carolina*," which heads our list of "Books Received," has been so copiously extracted from by most of our State papers that it is not necessary for us to express an opinion of it in order to bring it to the notice of the readers of the OBSERVER. We will only say, therefore, that last summer while in Asheville and discussing the first of the series (Woods and Timbers of North Carolina) with a gentleman largely engaged both in the timber business and in mining, he remarked: "If Mr. Hale will write as good a book on the mining interest of this State as he has on the Woods and Timbers, it will do as much to develop the resources of North Carolina as the Boston Exposition can do." Competent judges have pronounced the second volume as good, if not better, than the first. It is neatly bound in cloth, and printed in clear type—altogether presenting a most creditable appearance. The paper—"Piedmont and The Mountains," gives a most graphic description of that portion of the State, "as seen by a New Englander."

The Autobiography of Anthony Trollope is most interesting, giving, as it does, a full, straightforward account of his literary life, and showing how much a man of industry can do by persistent labor and dogged obstinacy. It is edited by his son Henry Trollope; who, however, does nothing except supplement his father's biography by mentioning the main incidents in his life after he had furnished his own record, and tell us that, at the time of his death, he had written four fifths of an Irish Story called the "Land-Leaguers," shortly about to be published; and left in manuscript a completed novel, called "An Old Man's Love," which will be published by Messrs. Blackwood & Sons in 1884.

Except the pathetic account of his school days and early struggles with poverty, there is but little in the book of Trollope the man, independent of Trollope the novelist. There are no domestic revelations of his own household, though some amusing ones of his mother's, the "notorious Mr. Trollope," as she used at one time to be called by Americans. He says of her book, "The Domestic Manners of the Americans," which was published in 1832: "Her volumes were very bitter; but they were very clever and saved the family from ruin." She was fifty years old when she published this, her first book, for which she received nearly 4,000 dollars, and for twenty years afterwards was in receipt of a considerable income from her writings.

When we hear of her writing novels for the support of her family, night after night, with her husband and son both dying of consumption and she their only nurse, we wonder less at Trollope's ability to write his novels, as he did anywhere and everywhere, travelling in the cars or on board ship, and getting up year after year at five in the morning, so as not to interfere with his duties as a post office clerk, and his pleasure as a fox-hunter. Very different was his pecuniary success, at first, from his first novel; "The Macdermonts of Ballycloran," was published in 1847, and not till 1855, when he published "The Warden," does he record the receipt of any money earned by literary work, though that was his fourth book. Up to the close of his autobiography, which was written in 1875 and 1876, he records forty-six novels and books of travel published by him, for which he had at that time received about 70,000 pounds; after this date his son records thirteen more books, as published by him, making in all fifty-nine volumes, counting each novel as one, though some of them contained two volumes.

This "Autobiography", which is quite as interesting as one of his novels, is interspersed with criticisms of the novels of Dickens, Thackeray and his other contemporaries, as well as of his own books; and shows no more enthusiasm than if it was a mere business statement made by Peantagenet Palliser, who, with his wife, Lady Glencora and the Rev. Mr. Crawley, he regards as the best drawn of his characters. In our opinion Mrs. Proudie and the Archdeacon are the best drawn and best sustained of all his characters. In reading of the Archdeacon we always felt, for we knew him personally for a short time, that Trollope was drawing his only likeness—slightly exaggerated. We wondered at the sudden death of Mrs. Proudie, but not till we read this "Autobiography" did we understand her merciless murder, which came about in this way: One day while he was writing "The Last Chronicle of Barset," working as usual just where he happened to drop, two clergymen came into the club parlor and commenced discussing a novel of his then running in a magazine. Neither of them knew him, and one remarked to the other: "Here is that archdeacon whom we have had in every novel he has written," and then after some more talk of the same kind, they fell foul of Mrs. Proudie.

"It was impossible for me not to have heard their words, and almost impossible to hear them and be quiet. I got up and standing between them acknowledged myself to be the culprit." As for Mrs. Proudie, I said, "I'll go home and kill her before the week is over." And so I did.

Monopolies.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—I find in the *Iron Age* the following communication:

"*To the Editor of The Iron Age:* The mania for delivering merchandise to their Western jobbing customers free of freight, which seized the manufactures of Hardware some years since, has increased in frenzy and extent until retailers, as well as jobbers are beneficiaries, and the Rocky Mountains, instead of the Hudson River, constitute the Western line of free delivery. Before the days of American Hardware a stock of goods cost the merchant more money laid down in St. Louis than in New York, while at the present day there is no appreciable difference. The American manufacturer kindly pays freight to the very doors of Western dealers, not because of competition from Western manufacturers, but on account of his own innate goodness and liberality, which prompt him to pave the Western road to fortune with fragments of his own profits. This change doubtless originated in the equalization of freights between different manufacturing points and the markets to which the products were shipped. The equalization grew to be free delivery, and gradually the boundaries were widened, until an order dated in a Western city that does not read "f. o. b. here" is phenomenal. Manufacturers having no competition requiring equalization of freights became imbued with the spirit of the age, or were inveigled by their Western customers into prepaying freights upon their wares or allowing the transportation charges to be deducted from their invoices."

This letter lets out some of the secrets of the manufacturing monopoly which the present Tariff Law has created.

Every class of manufacturers have a Ring, *alias* "an association" which is a combination to "protect the interests of the makers of" this or that article or class of articles.

These Rings having by the Tariff a monopoly of the American market and by their combined capital—amounting to millions—great power, easily crush out all competitors who do not join them and contribute large sums to carry elections in their interests.

Of course the paying of freights to distant points is not a cause of complaint to those who get the benefit, but it shows the immense profit which the present system allows the monopolists to make, and that the Laws which foster the system of protection inure mostly to their benefit. Will the eyes of the great majority—the farming and consuming masses of the people—never be opened to the necessity of demanding *protection* for themselves from the insatiate cupidity of the manufacturers? Cannot the people at large, be made, in some way, to see and to feel the necessity of so adjusting the Tariff Laws that they shall be for the *general* benefit of the country.

1st. *Constitutional*—"*for Revenue*"—for the use of the whole—not to prohibit importation, that the few may control the American market.

2d. Inasmuch as Revenue must be had, and can more cheaply be collected by taxes (duties) on imports than otherwise, let the rate of duty be such, that while it shall permit importation it shall not crush manufacturing—such that the importation of foreign goods shall ever act as a *protection* to consumers. MERCHANT.

The new crop of wheat, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, is encouraging. In the counties west of us much has been sown. Here in Wake considerable small grain has been sown, and we noticed wheat fields yesterday which were of quite a vivid green. The indications point to a good grain crop next year.

The Oxford *Torchlight* says that the Royster mine near Blue Wing was sold on the 16th inst., by A. H. A. Williams, president of the Oxford & Henderson railroad, to Mr. E. W. Lyon, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for an English company, who will probably commence to work it soon, on an extensive scale.

Hon. Abram S. Hewitt arrived at New York last week on the Germanic, in excellent health. He expressed some surprise at the partial defeat of the democratic ticket in New York, but is confident that with prudent counsels the State will cast its electoral vote for the democratic presidential ticket.

The Tariff—Col. Green calls an Ancient Witness to the Stand.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 13, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—Perhaps the pith and point of the anti-Protection side of the Tariff question has never been more forcibly and concisely put than in the famous "petition of the merchants of London" which was presented to Parliament by Mr. Baring, or through his agency, in 1820.

This "petition" was prepared by Mr. Tooke, when the corn law repeal was in its swaddling clothes; and yet sixty odd years of subsequent discussion on two continents has elicited but little more than the substance of what is here given from extracts presented. Reason why? Because it is the concentrated essence of truth and wisdom in smallest compass possible. Our Protective friends will read and ponder:

"The humble petition of the undersigned merchants of the city of London showeth; that foreign commerce is eminently conducive to the wealth and prosperity of a country, by enabling it to import the commodities for the production of which the soil, climate, capital and industry of other countries are better calculated; and to export in payment those articles for which it's own situation is better adapted. That freedom from restraint is calculated to give the utmost extension to foreign trade, and the best direction to the capital and industry of the country.

"That the maxim of buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest, which regulates every merchant in his individual dealings, is strictly applicable as the best rule for the trade of the whole nation.

"That a policy founded on these principles would render the commerce of the world an interchange of mutual advantages, and diffuse an increase of wealth and enjoyment among the inhabitants of each State. * * * *

"That of the numerous protective and prohibiting duties of our commercial codes, it may be proved, what while all operate as a very heavy tax on the community at large, very few are of any ultimate benefit to the classes in whose favor they were originally instituted: and none to the extent of the loss occasioned by them to other classes. * * * *

"That in thus declaring as your petitioners do, their conviction of the impolicy and injustice of the restrictive system, and in designing every practicable relaxation of it, they have in view only such parts of it as are not connected, or are only subordinately so, with the public revenue. As long as the necessity for the present amount of revenue subsists, your petitioners can not expect so important a branch of it as the customs to be given up, nor to be materially diminished, unless some substitute less objectionable be suggested. But it is against every restrictive regulation of trade, not essential to the revenue—against all duties merely protective from foreign competition—and against the excess of such duties as are partly for the purpose of revenue, and partly for that of protection—that the prayer of the present petition is respectfully submitted to the wisdom of Parliament."

Here it is in a nut-shell, gentlemen.

The truths then set forth were as patent to all right thinking men as they are to-day, and yet it took thirty odd years of incessant agitation and unremitting struggle before the great "Protected class" of Great Britain would consent to see it, and then only because they were made to see it by the still greater "unprotected classes." It would take a standing army of half a million of men to restore the repealed corn laws. It would cost revolution to attempt it. Thirty odd years of exemption from the monstrous claim set up by the Protectionists of the corresponding period anterior, have opened the eyes of the great middle class of England, and they wonder that the previous generation should have borne such a grievance so gently. And yet this mighty reform was insignificant in its beginnings, so far as numbers were concerned. A handful in Parliament, and but a handful out. And these were derided and scoffed at and held up to the execration of their countrymen by the monied monopolists as un-English and un-patriotic agitators. But that little honest, earnest band of persevering workers almost *monopolized* the political wisdom and acumen of the mighty realm.

It embraced in its small fold Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill, the two aptest disciples of the great master of political economy Adam Smith. It included Hume, and Grote, and Major Perronet Thompson, and Pelham Villiers, and Lords Grenville and Grey and a few more such intellectual giants. These men in the face of an overwhelming public clamor, fomented and kept alive by the all powerful class which profited by it, dared grapple with the hydra of Protection nor released their grasp until they had not only scotched but killed the monster. True, they were continually being reinforced by kindred intellectual allies who were coming on: the Brights, the Cobdens, the Peels. But be the glory due to the little coterie which initiated the movement. They were the true political schoolmasters not only of their day and generation, but of generations in the misty future. They were benefactors of their country and their race hardly inferior in merit to Hampden and St. John and Pym and Eliot at a more critical, dangerous and eventful epoch. The class which most espoused "Protection" at that day in England, was the landed gentry, which was most interested in keeping up the high price of grain. They raised it and they wished to raise the price. So far, all right. But when they said in effect to every one who did not raise corn: "you shall buy from us or not eat bread," it was all wrong. And yet, Mr. Editor, that was "The Corn Law," which kept our cousins across the water in a state of ferment for a third of a century, as well it might.

They put a tax on foreign grain so great as to keep it out of English markets, and of course out of competition. This of course enabled them to raise the price of their own proportionately. It was only in years of dearth, that foreign corn could afford to be enter. The import tax on it, was to all intents *prohibitory*, except when the price ran abnormally high by reason of scarcity. Singular to say, sir, and I blush to own it, that the pampered, favored, subsidized class which deliberately set up and persistently maintained this high handed assumption was identified with the Industry to which most of us belong—the great agricultural or farming class.

Quite a different state of things exists in our goodly fraternity in this tax-ridden land of ours. Here the rule with the farmer is, *all tax pay* and *no tax collect*. This last blessed privilege appertains almost exclusively to the pampered pet of the Government known as the manufacturer. It is his *prerogative*, it would seem, to put a *thousand millions of dollars annually* in his plethoric pockets as tax wrung from the farmer and his fellow-craftsmen of other trades and calling by the self-same process that the landed class did it under the odious corn laws of England. "Keep off foreign products by an impost tax, onerous on a thousand articles, prohibitory on many." As said in the other case, the producer is thereby enabled to add the tax (or very near the tax), to the cost of the article, and the consumer must pay it or do without the article. Whether the farmer is permitted by Prohibitory duties to tax the manufacturer on his own individual account, or the manufacturer the farmer, matters not a jot or tittle. In either case it is class legislation of the worst kind. In both cases it is downright robbery to which the Government is necessarily a party.

Is it not time that it should stop? May we not profit by the lesson taught by the mother country? We have learned much from her that is useful in State Polity, as she has from us; but never did she set an example more worthy of imitation than in the repeal of prohibitory duties enforced only for the benefit of a favored class.

It required a "thirty years war," figuratively speaking, to accomplish it; but it was a more glorious struggle for those who won it; one more conducive to the good of the State, and one far more outreaching in its beneficent scope as affecting the policy and politics of other peoples, than that historic "thirty years war," which called into play the wondrous genius for command of such great Captains as Gustavus, Mansfield and Wallenstein.

Kindred persistency will win the battle here. It's worth the time and it's worth the effort.

The noble "Petition" to which I started out to call attention, contains in the concluding clause all the essential elements of a "Tariff for Revenue only" platform.

Raise needed supplies for government, it says, if necessary by impost duties, but disrobe the pretext of its Protection cloak.

Such is sound Democratic doctrine whether in the New World or the Old. We commend it alike to lovers of justice, advocates of expediency and lovers of country. W. J. G.

University Day at Chapel Hill.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Nov. 13, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—University day, Oct. 12, is always a pleasant and instructive day here. Pleasant because if the 12th is unpleasant, some other day, not far off, is selected as its substitute, on the *nunc pro tunc* principle of which we hear at court. Instructive, because either President Battle, or a substitute of his, tells the students and their friends in the University Chapel about the days that this day commemorates—about the contents of those days—according to the indignant question of the poet, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot and *deeds* of auld lang syne?" On this University day, which was observed on Nov. 5th, President Battle gave us a capital talk descriptive of the erections of the several buildings, having been moved unto that pious work by the sight of the material for the Memorial Hall that was lying near, and of its walls now several feet above the ground. He told of the "old East," when it was set as a two story building at the cross of the roads from New Berne to Salisbury and from Petersburg to Pittsburg; then of the old Chapel, now the Chemical Laboratory; and of the South, and of the West; and of the present Chapel; and of the Library; and of the extensions of the East and the West; and of the Di. and Phi. Halls; and lastly, of the Hall with which the lives and names of illustrious Alumni are to be associated. This address was in the President's best style, clear, full, and illustrated with many anecdotes of the times, and men, and manners, in which and by whom they were built.

Mr. Paul Cameron, *semper paratus* for every patriotic work, followed President Battle with reminiscences of the men whom he had known as a student and as a Trustee in that Campus, showing the youth of the present what was worthy of emulation in the many and noble words and deeds of the past. His tributes to President Caldwell, and to Gov. Swain, and to Drs. Hooper, Mitchell and Phillips, and to several of their distinguished co-workers and pupils, were very just, and respectful and affectionate. Prof. Winston followed in a speech full of hope for the future, declaring that the good seed sowed so faithfully for many years, must still bring forth thirty, sixty and one hundred fold to the honor and power of North Carolina.

The first-meeting of the Mitchell Scientific Society, was held last Saturday night in the lecture room of Prof. Holmes, the successor of Dr. Mitchell in the department of Natural History. The addresses and papers then read greatly gratified their hearers. Dr. Venable, its President, gave a luminous and satisfactory account of the origin of the society, of its aims, and of the good work done by such societies in their times and places. This address tended to the arousing, in the students present, of emulation with their predecessors, and with their co-workers in all the fields of Science. Prof. Gore, the Secretary and Treasurer, read extracts from the correspondence that passed through his hands, showing that great interest within and outside of our State is felt in this undertaking. There have been 170 applications for membership even from ladies, and the Treasury has been well supplied with funds to meet present expenses, so that the first *Annual Journal* will appear at the appointed time full of interesting matter. President Battle then read a memoir of Dr. Mitchell prepared by Dr. Charles Phillips. This paper was devoted to an elucidation of Dr. Mitchell's Scientific work in North Carolina begun with his arrival at the University and continued until his death at the foot of Mitchell's Peak in 1857. Every product of Nature in North Carolina attracted Dr. Mitchell's attention from the humble weeds in the yards and gardens of Chapel Hill to the rocks and trees of its highest mountains even to the clouds and stars above those mountains.

Prof. Holmes gave an account of the habitations, habits, appearances, and uses of various insectivorous plants, paying especial attention to the Venus Flytrap from Wilmington, N. C. This description of most flowers and plants was rendered the more instructive by the appearance, near the lecturer, of the latest specimen of the capturing activity of one of these beautiful creations. The other Queens of Beauty in North Carolina must remember that there are, at the University, other bachelors who profess anxiety to become professors of Science and Art among living specimens of Organic as well as Inorganic creation. There was also read, at this inauguration of the special work of the Mitchell Society, a paper on certain chemical actions and reactions, prepared by Mr. Wilkes, of Charlotte, N. C., lately a pupil of Dr. Venable's, but now prosecuting his studies, with diligence and success, in the College laboratories of the Stevens Institute at Jersey City, N. J. This paper, too learned, and too full of abstract symbols, and of intricate equations, that suggested a still more intricate Algebra, was read by its title. But its contents were described, and curious experts may have a chance to pore over it in print.

Such Mr. Editor, is a description of some of the latest movements towards the higher life at our University. It would have been good to you had you been at Chapel Hill to learn that the mantle you dropped there is not worn by unworthy successors. X.

Digest of Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

State vs. Lumsden.—The defendant sold to customers small boxes of candy of trifling value, for the chance or opportunity of designating one of certain pictures, conveniently arranged in his place of business, behind some of which were small sums of money and behind others a card on which was the letter "C," the purchaser getting either the money or the card, accordingly as he may select, but if the card, he became entitled to another box of candy; *Held*, to constitute a lottery under the law.

Westcott vs. Thees.—1. An action upon a county treasurer's bond to recover an amount alleged to be due the county must be brought on the relation of the commissioners.

2. The treasurer of a county is entitled to one and a half per cent. commissions on receipts, and one and a half on disbursements; but the question involved in the exception to the referee's report in this case becomes immaterial by reason of the large amount found due to the defendant.

State vs. Merritt.—An indictment for removal of crop in violation of the act of 1876–77, ch. 283, section 6, charging the defendant with removing the same "without satisfying all liens on said crop," is defective. The words of the statute, "before satisfying all liens held by the lessor or his assigns on said crop," should have been followed.

Hinsdale vs. Hawley.—A judgment can be set aside for irregularity only at the instance of the party prejudiced.

McDonald vs. Morris.—In an action by the plaintiff upon the defendant's bond to recover purchase money of land, a third person claiming title to the land adverse to the plaintiff, is not a proper or necessary party. The Code, section 184, ch. 189, construed by Merrimon, J.

Atkinson vs. Smith.—Where a receiver is alleged to have committed a breach of trust, the party complaining must first obtain a rule requiring him to render an account, and if default be found to apply to the court for leave to sue on his bond. In this case the refusal of the motion for judgment against the bond was proper.

Randolph vs. Hughes.—1. Where a script has been proved by the executor without citation or notice to those interested in the decedent's estate, they are entitled to have the probate set aside and to an order for repropounding the will, if applied for in a reasonable time after notice of the former probate, to the end that its validity may be inquired into; and under the present statute the application need not set forth the grounds upon which the script is impeached.

2. The law relating to the method of procedure in entering a caveat, and the decisions bearing upon the question, commented on by Smith, C. J.

Mr. Richmond Pearson, the Asheville *Citizen* says, has begun a good work by offering to the French Broad Farmers' Club a premium of $100 for the most perfect restoration of wornout lands to a state of productiveness. If we had a few more such thoughtful, practical men in North Carolina, the State would be better off.

Commander Chas. H. Cushman, of the United States navy, died at Buffalo, New York last week.

The Test Vote.

The election preceding the Presidential campaign, is one of the most important that can be held except in the Presidential year itself. It has been called, in political parlance, an "off" election. This is a misnomer. It is a "test" election, and the people in voting intend to indicate and do indicate by their ballots the position they have about made up their minds to occupy in the contest immediately to follow.

This is true of all elections held the year preceding the Presidential election, but it is emphatically the truth this year. Both parties conducted the campaigns in Ohio, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania on that issue. The Republicans in Ohio called on their party to save the State, because its loss this year would seriously impair their prospects of success in 1884. After defeat in Ohio the New York Republicans made a pathetic appeal to all factions to give them still a chance in the Presidential contest by carrying this State by a decisive majority. Their organs, their State Committee and their public speakers raised the alarm that not to win a great victory in New York would be fatal to all hope of a continuance of the party in power for another Presidential term.

Looking back to the last five Presidential contests, it becomes evident how distinctly the test elections in the year preceding the Presidential struggle indicate the beating of the public pulse.

In 1863, the year preceding the next Presidential election, or in the last State election where none was held in 1863, the Republicans had the following majorities over their Democratic opponents in States which are now considered debatable or doubtful:

New York, Rep. majority	29,400
Ohio, Rep. majority	101,100
Massachusetts, Rep. majority	41,200
Iowa, Rep. majority	33,000
Illinois, Rep. majority	29,400
Pennsylvania, Rep. majority	15,300
California, Rep. majority	19,800
Wisconsin, Rep majority	24,700
Michigan, Rep. majority	7,100
Minnesota, Rep. majority	6,800
Connecticut, Rep. majority	2,600
Kansas, Rep. majority	4,500
Oregon, Rep. majority	3,500
Indiana, Rep. majority	6,000

The Democrats carried New Jersey by 9,300 majority.

In 1867, or the last State election preceding the Presidential contest of 1868, the Republicans carried the following States:

New York, Rep. majority	48,000
Ohio, Rep. majority	3,000
Massachusetts, Rep. majority	28,000
Iowa, Rep. majority	32,000
Illinois, Rep. majority	56,000
Pennsylvania, Rep. majority	21,000
Wisconsin, Rep. majority	4,700
Michigan, Rep. majority	25,000
Minnesota, Rep. majority	5,300
Kansas, Rep. majority	11,500
Oregon, Rep. majority	327
Nevada, Rep. majority	5,047
Nebraska, Rep. majority	145
Indiana, Rep. majority	14,200

The Democrats in the same election carried the following:

New Jersey, Dem. majority	16,300
Connecticut, Dem. majority	987
California, Dem. majority	9,500

The "test" year proved that Grant, with his military prestige, would be invincible in the next year's contest.

In 1871, or the last State election preceding the Presidential election of 1872, the following were the Republican States:

New York, Rep. majority	19,000
Ohio, Rep. majority	20,100
Massachusetts, Rep. majority	27,400
Iowa, Rep. majority	41,200
Illinois, Rep. majority	22,500
Pennsylvania, Rep. majority	14,500
California, Rep. majority	5,000
Wisconsin, Rep. majority	9,300
Michigan, Rep. majority	1,400
Minnesota, Rep. majority	15,000
Connecticut, Rep. majority	100
Kansas, Rep. majority	19,600
Nebraska, Rep. majority	2,500

In the same year the Democratic States were:

New Jersey, Dem. majority	5,900
Nevada, Dem. majority	1,000
Oregon, Dem. majority	600
Indiana, Dem. majority	2,500

There was a little less certainty about these indications, the magnificent profligacy of Grant's first term having made already an unfavorable impression on the public mind.

In 1875, the year before the Presidential election of 1876, the Democrats were in a much better position. The Republicans then carried the following States:

Ohio, Rep. majority	5,500
Massachusetts, Rep. majority	5,300
Iowa, Rep. majority	31,700
Illinois, Rep. majority	34,800
Wisconsin, Rep. majority	841
Michigan, Rep. majority	5,900
Minnesota, Rep. majority	11,900
Connecticut, Rep. majority	9,500
Kansas, Rep. majority	13,400
Oregon, Rep. majority	267
Nebraska, Rep. majority	7,100

The Democratic States in 1875 were as follows:

New York, Dem. majority	13,500
Pennsylvania, Dem. majority	12,000
New Jersey, Dem. majority	13,200
California, Dem. majority	30,100
Indiana, Dem. majority	17,200

It then became evident that Grantism had disgusted the country and that the people were ripe for a change. In 1876 the Democrats elected their President, Samuel J. Tilden, but were defrauded out of the office by the Electoral Commission iniqui y, and Hayes, the defeated candidate, was inaugurated.

In 1879, as the prelude to the Presidential election of 1880, the debatable States named gave the Republicans the following out of their number over the Democratic candidates:

New York, Rep. plurality	42,700
Ohio, Rep. majority	17,100
Massachusetts, Rep. majority	13,600
Iowa, Rep. majority	72,500
Illinois, Rep. majority	86,300
Pennsylvania, Rep. majority	58,400
California, Rep. majority	20,300
Wisconsin, Rep. majority	25,500
Michigan, Rep. majority	44,700
Minnesota, Rep. majority	14,400
Connecticut, Rep. majority	2,500
Kansas, Rep. majority	36,800
Oregon, Rep. majority	290
Nebraska, Rep. majority	25,300
Nevada, Rep. majority	500
Colorado, Rep. majority	2,900

The Democratic majorities in debatable States then were:

Indiana, Dem. majority	14,100
New Jersey, Dem. majority	12 700

Under the alarm of the defeat of 1876 the power of money had been called in to save the Republican party. Indiana was bought by Dorsey; that decided New York and elected Garfield.

This year the Republicans hold the following States either by present elections or, where none have been now held, by the latest State contests:

Massachusetts, Rep. majority	9,000
Iowa, Rep. majority	2,000
Illinois, Rep. majority	5,500
Pennsylvania, Rep. majority	17,000
Minnesota, Rep. majority	15,000
Oregon, Rep. majority	1,400
Connecticut, Rep. majority	5,000

The Democrats either by elections this year or last year hold the following of these debatable States:

New York, Dem. majority	18,000
Ohio, Dem. majority	12,000
California, Dem. majority	23,500
Wisconsin, Dem. majority	9,000
Michigan, Dem. majority	4,500
Kansas, Dem. majority	7,000
Indiana, Dem. majority	10,600
New Jersey, Dem. majority	8,000
Colorado, Dem. majority	2,300
Nevada, Dem. majority	1,200

The States in the Democratic column cannot, of course, be all depended upon to give their electoral vote to the Democracy. But the changes that have taken place show unmistakably the revulsion in popular sentiment and the desire of the people for a change. The drift of the tide is with the Democratic party. If the Democrats, with their large majority in the House of Representatives and their power in two-thirds of the States of the Union, act with sense, they will elect their President in 1884.—*New York World.*

THANKSGIVING—THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.—In his Thanksgiving proclamation, the Governor says:

For the large measure of Peace, Prosperity, Health and Happiness, which has been vouchsafed to the people of North Carolina during the past year, it is meet and proper that they should meet together and render thanks to Him from whom these blessings come.

I therefore by virtue of authority vested in me, do appoint and set apart Thursday, the 29th of November, 1883, to be observed by the people of this State as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. And I do earnestly enjoin upon all to cease from labor on that day, and assemble at their usual places of worship to return thanks to our Heavenly Father for His mercies and blessings, and earnestly invoke His continued favor in the future.

And while we remember the blessings bestowed upon us let us not forget those who by our Holy religion are commended to the care of christian people, the widow and orphan.

Let those who do not attend divine worship, as well as those who do, emphasize their gratitude for the gifts of Heaven by bestowing generous gifts for the Oxford Orphan Asylum and the poor generally.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.—The annual report of the Treasurer of the United States shows a decrease during the past fiscal year in the receipts from customs of $5,704,233, from internal revenue of $1,777,226, and from miscellaneous sources of $958,932. The total net revenue for the year was $398,287,281, or $5,237,668 less than the preceding year. The net expenditures were $265,408,137, an increase over 1882 of $7,426,697. The gross assets increased $109,566,827 during the year, the excess of the government's cash assets over its liabilities on the first of November, 1883, being $160,822,545. An appropriation for the transportation of worn and mutilated United States notes, gold and silver certificates to the treasury for exchange for new is recommended. Bonds of the United States to the amount of $134,009,750 were redeemed during the year. There were also retired by exchange into 3 per cent. bonds $304,252,000 of 3½ per cents, of which $209,683,850 were held in trust for national banks at the close of the year. The amount received in payment of duties on imports at the port of New York during the sixteen months from July, 1882 to October, 1883, was $198,085,000. The deposits made during the year by national banks for the retirement of their circulation was $21,415,993.

The lawyers of Asheville, the *Citizen* says, have organized a bar association. It is proposed to call next year a general convention of the bar of the State, which will be held at Asheville, and to which some prominent legal luminary will be invited as orator of the occasion.

The engineer in charge of the Government works at Key West has fished up copper cannon of the fifteenth century. It belonged to the early Spanish invaders.

The business failures of the past seven days throughout the United States and Canada number 235, as against 215, the previous week.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....NOVEMBER 22, 1883.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.

[Special Telegram to the Observer.]

RALEIGH, Nov. 21—4:30 P. M.

E. J. Hale:

Returns meagre, but indicate Skinner's election by a good majority.

OCT. COKE.

LATER.

RALEIGH, Nov. 21—7:15 P. M.

Judge Pool concedes Skinner's election by eight hundred to a thousand.

O. COKE.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Elsewhere is printed the proclamation of the Governor setting apart Thursday, November 29th, as a day of Thanksgiving.

A child asked us the other day the origin of "Thanksgiving Day," and doubtless many of the elders have been asked or have asked themselves the question. Perhaps the best answer, and doubtless as true as any, is the story told by Dr. Franklin in one of his essays on the internal state of America. We read it when a child of an inquiring mind, and it runs somewhat in this fashion: There is a tradition that in the planting of New England, the first settlers met with many difficulties and hardships; as is generally the case when a civilized people attempt establishing themselves in a wilderness country. Being piously disposed, they sought relief from Heaven, by laying their wants and distresses before the Lord, in frequent set days of fasting and prayer. Constant meditation and discourse on these subjects kept their minds gloomy and discontend; and, like the children of Israel, there were many disposed to return to that Egypt which persecution had induced them to abandon. At length, when it was proposed in the Assembly to proclaim another fast, a farmer of plain sense rose and remarked, that the inconveniences they suffered, and concerning which they had so often wearied Heaven with their complaints, were not so great as they might have expected, and were diminishing every day as the colony strengthened; that the earth began to reward their labor, and to furnish liberally for their subsistence; that the seas and rivers were found full of fish, the air sweet, the climate healthy; and, above all, that they were there in the full enjoyment of liberty, civil and religious: he therefore thought, that reflecting and conversing on these subjects would be more comfortable, as tending more to make them contented with their situation; and that it would be more becoming the gratitude they owed to the Divine Being, if, instead of a fast, they should proclaim a thanksgiving. His advice was taken; and from that day to this they have, in every year, observed circumstances of public felicity sufficient to furnish employment for a thanksgiving day; which is therefore constantly ordered and religiously observed.

From New England the custom spread, and before the late war Thanksgiving Day had become an institution in quite a number of States, this among others. During the war, Mr. Lincoln had sporadic national Thanksgiving Days—more often national Fasts and Humiliations, until 1863. That was the year of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, and in that year he made the last Thursday of November *the* Thanksgiving Day, observed ever since as a national and as a State Day in all the States and Territories.

THE WILSON AND FLORENCE "SHORT CUT."—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads held at Wilmington on Tuesday, as reported in the *Review*, the project of the short-cut from Wilson to Florence was postponed "for the present."

Mr. B. F. Newcomer, as a representative of stock owned outside of the State, originally favored the movement, but "since the hostile legislation of Georgia and South Carolina, and the attempted legislation of North Carolina, he had come to the conclusion not to urge the matter; that the stockholders he represented did not feel like investing their capital in an enterprize over which they could have no positive control."

After some discussion, the following resolution introduced by Mr. Donald MacRae, was then adopted:

In view of the evils which have grown out of the legislation of some of the Southern States, whereby stockholders have been practically deprived of the management of their own railroads, and of the dangerous agitation of the same subject in North Carolina:

Resolved, That all consideration of the subject of constructing a branch road from the Wilmington and Weldon Road, in the direction of Florence, be for the present postponed.

The ways of the modern Railway corporation being past findiog out, we shall not attempt to account for this unexpected change in the apparent plans of the managers of the Atlantic Coast Line.

A railway, however, effecting for Fayetteville and the country along the proposed route the same purpose as the one just now "postponed," will surely be built before many months.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.—In this issue will be found a number of interesting letters, to which the attention of our readers is asked: A "Merchant's" sensible letter on Monopolies; Col. Green's very interesting discussion of the Tariff; the letter of our venerable and distinguished friend at the University, whose style, so familiar to old Chapel Hillians, betrays his identity; and the well put comments of our Robeson correspondent at Raft Swamp, whose suggestions the promoters of our future fairs may heed with advantage.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.—The report that the Cumberland Poor House was burned last week is without color of foundation.

SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina convened in Wilmington on Wednesday of last week. There were present from the Cape Fear section the following ministers and ruling elders:

Fayetteville.—E. McNair, D. D., J. P. McPherson, Neill McKay, D. D., G. M. Gibbs, D. D. McBryde, M. McQueen, James McQueen, Arch. McQueen, J. H. Coble, H. G. Hill, D. D., D. Fairley, A. N. Ferguson, K. M. McIntyre, Wm. S. Lacy, Roger Martin, Joseph Evans.

Ruling Elders.—D. B. McLean, J. P. Smith, D. C. Blue, A. N. McDonald, J. A. McArthur, T. C. Cole, M. Ferguson, Neill McDonald, R. McCaskill, Peter Monroe, D. P. McEachern, E. J. Harrington, P. P. Smith, W. J. Smith, Bluff; M. E. Dye, Fayetteville; J. F. McNair, Laurel Hill; Dr. D. McBryde, Shoe Heel; K. Matheson, Ben Salem.

Ministers from the Presbytery of Wilmington.—D. D. Black, Colin Shaw, James M. Sprunt, D. D., B. F. Marable, S. H. Isler, A. McFadyen, A. Kirkland, Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., C. M. Payne, Kenneth McDonald, J. Stedman Black, John M. Rose, Jr.

Ruling Elders.—Dr. L. W. Robinson, John H. Murphy, G. S. Carr, E. N. Robeson, W. J. Cromartie, John D. Currie, Dr. Neill Graham, John M. Benson, George Chadbourn, Alex. Sprunt, J. T. Player, J. W. Cowan, H. W. Beatty, H. W. Burwell, I. R. Faison, Union; A. H. Perry, White Plains.

The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Hill, the able pastor of the Presbyterian church in Fayetteville, from Jonah III: 2: "Arise; go to Nineveh, that great city, and preach to it the preaching that I bid thee."

Dr. Hill, as Agent of Sustentation, reported $63,972 contributed for ministerial support. The average salary paid laboring ministers is $703, an advance of $83 in the average. There are in the Synod 5 Presbyteries, 231 churches and nearly 20,000 communicants, a net gain during the year of 4 churches and 929 members. Total amount contributed for evangelistic work, $3,290.

On Thursday, Major Robert Bingham made an interesting address in behalf of Davidson College.

Winston was chosen as the place for the next meeting and Wednesday before the first Sabbath in October, 1884, at 7½ P. M., the time.

The *Star* says that among the delegates in attendance upon the sessions of the Synod of North Carolina are many whose names and influence are held in high esteem—prominent in literary and educational circles, as well as ecclesiastical and religious.

For example such men as Col. W. J. Martin, Professor in Davidson College; John B. Burwell, Esq., Principal of Peace Institute—one of the Temporary Clerks of the Synod; Major Robert Bingham, Superintendent of the Bingham School; Professor F. B. Venable, of the University of North Carolina; Jesse H. Lindsay, Esq., of Greensboro; Col. W. H. Michal, of Lincolnton; Col. John E. Brown and D. W. Oates, Esq., of Charlotte; D. P. McEachern, Esq., of Robeson, (the Scotch Senator from his county in the Legislature); and E. J. Harrington, Esq., of Moore county, who has also represented his county.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY INVITED TO NEW YORK.

Although the war of the Revolution ended practically at Yorktown on the 19th of October, 1782, and a Provisional treaty of peace between England and the colonies was signed at Paris on the 30th of November following, the final treaty was not signed until September 3d 1783; and the British troops still retained possession of the city of New York. On the 25th of November in that year, the last vestige of British domination in the victorious colonies passed away with the evacuation of New York city; and the centennial anniversary of that event—of all the series of centennials the one that most nearly affects that great city—will on Monday next be celebrated there after elaborate preparation and with imposing ceremonies.

On the day named, the President of the United States, the Governor of New York State, and such Governors of the thirteen original States as accept the invitation extended to them and other distinguished personages, will attend the ceremonies and give *eclat* to the occasion. It is a subject of pride to our citizens that "the Ancient and Honorable" the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, has been invited to form a part of the military parade, as will be seen from the subjoined letter addressed to Major McKethan; and it is a source of sincere regret that circumstances prevent the acceptance of an invitation so complimentary to this historic organization, to the town and to the State.

Following is the letter:

Committee on the Celebration of the Evacuation of the City of New York by the British.

ROOMS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
No. 63 William Street,
NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1883.

To the Commanding Officer of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, Fayetteville:

I am instructed by the joint committee of the Common Council of the City of New York, of the Chamber of Commerce, of the State of New York, and of the New York Historical Society, on the Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of Evacuation Day appointed for Monday, 26th November, to invite the presence and co-operation in the parade ordered of the Colonial and Revolutionary military organizations still existing in the original thirteen States.

The ancient and celebrated body which you have the honor to command, will be cordially welcomed if it will join in the ceremonies on this patriotic occasion.

Yours Respectfully,
JOHN COCHRANE, Chairman, &c.
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

SAMPSON FAIR.—The following is a list of Marshals for the approaching Sampson County Agricultural Fair, which will be held at Clinton on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of December next:

Chief Marshal—James T. Murphy. Assistants—Messrs. E. W. Keir, M. J. Herring, D. M. Peterson, Geo. Marable, H. L. Oates, J. A. Stevens, W. B. Stewart, D. C. Patterson, Joseph Faison, Ben. R. Owens, Jas. F. Moore, W. R. Allen, L. Richardson, Charles Cox, Wm. L. Hill, Charles Worth, Thos. Radcliffe, Jas. Williams.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

Offered by the Business Men of Fayetteville and others, awarded at the Cumberland County Fair.

Warren Prior & Son—one eight-day, black walnut clock for the largest yield of corn on one acre of upland, to Wm. Overby.

Warren Prior & Son—one good American silver watch to the youth between twelve and eighteen years of age who makes the largest yield of corn on three to five acres of upland, to R. E. Harris.

F. W. Thornton—one-half doz. linen towels for best home-made flannel, to Mrs. Geo. Burns.

F. W. Thornton—one pair kid gloves for the best American embroidery, to Miss Rebecca Hodges.

F. W. Thornton—one calico dress, 15 yards, for best blankets, to Mrs. C. McFadyen.

F. W. Thornton—one calico dress for best patch-work quilt, to Mrs. Jonathan Hollingsworth.

F. W. Thornton—one dozen Coats' spool thread for best hearth-rug, to Mrs. Peter McQueen.

A. S. Huske & Co.—one six-finger grain cradle for the best yield of wheat on one acre, to R. E. Harris.

A. S Huske & Co.—one bottle of Florida orange vinegar for the best jar of cucumber pickles, to Mrs. Geo. M. Rose.

A. S. Huske & Co.—for largest display of preserved fruits, pickles and wine made by a young lady, one half sack (49 lbs.) Patapsco Superlative flour, to Miss Maggie Harris.

A. S. Huske & Co.—three packages of Martha Washington Creamery Bakery flour to the young lady who makes the best pound cake, to Miss Laura Kyle.

J. C. Huske, Jr., of the firm of A. S. Huske & Co.—five pounds candy to the young lady who exhibits the best butter of her own make, to Miss Maggie J. Perry.

W. N. Tillinghast—one glass set for best domestic flannel, to Mrs. Geo. Burns.

W. N. Tillinghast—one glass bowl for best woolen jeans, to Miss E. L. Spell.

N. H. Cohen—one bottle scuppernong wine for largest display of food and condiments, to Mrs. W. E. Kyle.

N. H. Cohen—one bottle Concord wine for best butter, to Miss Maggie J. Perry.

N. H. Cohen—one bottle claret wine for best loaf bread, to Jane McAlister.

Wm. Jackson—one box toilet soap for the best Irish potatoes, to Wm. McKethan.

John G. Oehrl—one dressed pound cake for largest display of cakes by a young lady not over 20 years of age, to Miss Callie McKethan.

Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.—ten pounds Durham Bull tobacco for best Durham bull, to Alex. McKinsey.

R. M. Nimocks—five dollars for best exhibition of sheep, to W. A. Evans.

R. M. Nimocks—one-half ton Navassa Guano for the largest yield of cotton made on five acres by the use of said guano, to W. C. Alderman.

H. Whaley—one fine buggy whip, valued at $3, for the best "turn-out" of a pair of horses and carriage, to W. H. Kimball.

H. Whaley—one fine saddle blanket, valued at $2, for the best rigged saddle horse, to R. E. Harris.

H. Whaley—one pair spurs for the best boy rider, to Ashby Williams.

B. E. Sedberry—one gallon Sedberry's gin oil for best bale of cotton, to R. S. Boykin.

B. E. Sedberry—one bottle Sedberry's cologne for the best hand-made shirt made by a young lady under sixteen years of age, to Miss Attie Thames.

George Brandt—twelve and a-half yards best calico for best pair home-knit stockings, to Miss Anna Thames.

George Brandt—one bundle, 5 pounds, Alamance yarns for best home-made counterpane, to Miss Flora McNeill.

George Brandt—one pair kid gloves for best home-made white flannel, to Mrs. George Burns.

George Brandt—half dozen linen towels for best North Carolina lard, to Mrs. W. Doug Smith.

George Brandt—one pair ladies' slippers for the best country-made butter, to Miss Maggie J. Perry.

McNeill & Co—copy of Folio of Music for the best performer on the piano under 17 years of age—contest to be in Floral Hall on piano exhibited by McNeill & Co., to Miss Mary Worth.

McNeill & Co.—a small music box to the little girl under ten years who can exhibit the most neatly made doll's dress, all her own work, to Miss Lizzie Thames.

McMillan Bros.—one tin toilet set, value $4 50, for best light bread cooked on stove bought of McMillan Bros., to Mrs. A. M. Campbell.

McMillan Bros.—one tin churn, value $2, for best loaf of corn bread cooked on stove purchased of McMillan Bros., to Mrs. A. M. Campbell.

R. H. Tomlinson & Co.—one-eighth barrel flour for best rolls, to Miss Ida Rankin.

R. H. Tomlinson & Co.—one bundle yarn for best blankets, to Mrs. C. McFadyen.

H. R. Horne—one pint golden crown cologne for best specimen crochet work, to Mrs. Geo. Chandler.

H. R. Horne—one box cashmere boquet soap for best specimen of jelly, to Miss Annie Ray.

Mrs. Banks—5 lbs. Banks' stick candy for best hand painting, to Miss Janie Williams.

R. L. Glover—one fine carpet rocking chair for the best pound cake baked by a young lady under 18 years of age, to Miss Laura Kyle.

A. H. Watson & Co—25 lbs. Patapsco flour for best pound cake baked by a young lady under 18, to Miss Laura Kyle.

By the same—1 pound Royster's candy for best needle work by child under 15, to Miss Birdie Brady.

By the same—one glass lamp for best light bread, to Jane McAlister.

By the same—one well bucket for best exhibit of sheep, to W. A. Evans.

By the same—one pocket knife for best boy rider, Ashby Williams.

By the same—one 50c. sack Orange Grove flour for best milch cow, to D. N. McLean.

By the same—one sugar-cured ham for best exhibit of North Carolina bacon, to Abram Gainey.

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS

Awarded by the Executive Committee.

F W Thornton's one pair kid gloves, to Mrs Noel Gainey, for wax flowers.

F W Thornton's one pair towels, to Mrs I S Hobbs, for pillow sham.

F W Thornton's half dozen ladies' handkerchiefs, too Miss Maggie V Newby, for crochet work.

F W Thornton's one dozen Coats' spool cotton, to Miss Lizzie Roberts, for tidy.

F W Thornton's half dozen doylies to Mrs T J Southerland, for lace work.

F W Thornton's half dozen napkins, to Mrs L A Tyson, for hair flowers.

F W Thornton's half dozen ladies' hose, to Miss Alice Campbell, for applique lambrequin.

F W Thornton's one hoop skirt, to Miss Julia E Godwin, for quilt, mats, tidy, &c.

D H Ray & Co's one-eighth barrel Patapsco flour, to Mrs I B Davis, for exhibit in food and condiment department

D H Ray & Co's one Ames' spade to W H Peoples for hams.

G Rosenthal's one black silk parasol, to Miss Lizzie May Sedberry, for panel painting.

G Rosenthal's one set gold sleeve buttons, to Master Claude Haigh, for bracket work, &c.

G H Haigh's chromo, to Archie McDuffie, for map of Cumberland county.

G H Haigh's chromo, to Miss Janie Kyle, for paintings.

John D Cook's ewer and basin, to A B Godwin, for hams.

J M Beasley's silver spoon holder, to Mrs J K Kyle, for silk half hose.

A Garrason's one-eighth sack superlative flour, to Mrs Broadfoot, for food and condiments.

A Garrason's one kit mackerel, to Mrs J A Worth, for preserves.

A Garrason's 5 lbs Royster's candy, to Miss Sallie Moore, for quilts.

Miss Mary H Smith's handsome pair celluloid bracelets, to Mabel S Smith, for bread.

W A Guthrie's pair kid gloves, to Miss E L Spell, for the best jeans.

J M Hodges, for the best Jersey bull, premium, $8 00.

Robeson at the Fair.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MILL PRONG, N. C., Nov. 12, 1882.

MR. EDITOR:—When a Robeson county man travels 30 miles or so, over the interminable sand-beds that lie between his "hame" and Fayetteville, he has a right, he thinks, to write his impressions of the Fair, and also to criticise "some dings," if so he sees fit.

But why should he complain about the sand, forsooth? Wasn't he raised over this sand, and didn't Robeson county grow rich by hauling cotton over this same sand, and camping out all around Carroll's? Men in times past who were worth from 50 to 100,000 dollars, never thought of putting up at a hotel in Fayetteville, but invariably camped out and went into town next morning with black eyes and blacker hands, and sold their cotton and saved their money, and rather considered the sand a luxury than otherwise. But to stop at a hotel was considered an unpardonable act of extravagance, and a man who would do such a thing, was classed among those who were running through their property. But things have changed, whether for the better or not, who knows? But this writer started out to tell what he saw, and what he didn't see.

Imprimis, or not to appear too learned, he will say, in the first place, he saw the biggest pumpkin, probably in the world, some big "inguns," a fair collection of poultry, Essex, white Chester and Berkshire hogs, pure breeds, a fine Jersey bull, and persimmons that would scare a Robeson county 'possum nearly to death. On the whole he thinks the Agricultural hall a success, and the Floral hall was—but he hasn't seen his wife since, and cannot venture an opinion without her—well, without her assistance. He saw the white Normal School Thursday, and the black Normal School Friday, and of course, comparisons are not to be thought of, but the black Normals had a brass band, and the others hadn't. He thought the horses on exhibition were rather so so. He saw some pretty women, and he can't tell how they were dressed either, but he knows they were exceedingly handsome, and thinks Cumberland excels in that line. Now the writer wishes to speak of some things he didn't see, and for which he especially went to see, and what every farmer should see, and if they don't see and use more of them than they do, they are bound to go closer to the wall every year, and that is improved and labor-saving farm implements. There was not one on the grounds. Improved lands, improved implements of husbandry and improved stock are three things we must have. A great many of Cumberland's best people he didn't see either, but suppose they stayed at home to dig potatoes, or at least he is willing to put that charitable construction on their absence. He noticed too, so many of Fayetteville's solid men absent, but they probably thought it a good time to look out for that ox farmer upon whom they have lien. He saw one of F's biggest merchants enter the gate late Friday evening, and excuse himself for coming at all, by saying "that he only wished to say he'd been to the fair." Seeing all these things are so, who are you going to blame, Mr. Croaker, if the fair is not a success? Another thing he didn't see, and that was fine trotting and racing stock. Some one has said that two of the finest sights in nature, are a finely developed, handsome and well dressed woman, and a fine horse in motion.

Our boys should be taught to ride well; it is a manly accomplishment, and when a people neglect the manlier virtues, such as riding, shooting, &c., they are on the road to degeneracy; yet for all this, he heard of a prominent minister, who on being asked by some of his charge, "if it was wrong to go to the Fair," replied "no, *if you don't go to see the trotting.*" Did you ever!

RAFT SWAMP.

TURNING OF THE TIDE.—Capt. Jenkins, emigrant agent at this place, says emigration is at "dead calm," and has been for some time. The tide, he says has completely turned and that five men come to North Carolina for every one that leaves the State. Emigrants to the Northwestern States and Territories are returning daily in gangs, and without exception, when questioned, say emphatically that they have got enough of the "great West." They come back many dollars poorer in pocket, but richer in experience.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

The Little River Association.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—I beg leave to call the attention of your readers to some mistakes in an article from Lillington signed "S." concerning the reception of the Second Baptist Church of Apex by the Little River Association. It was stated that some of the members of the First Baptist Church seceded and organized a new church. This is a great mistake; for those who left that church and joined the new one bore letters from the said First Church authorizing them to join any Baptist church they might choose—so you can see they only exercised their acknowledged liberty.

It was also stated that the Second Church had offered itself to the Raleigh Association and had been refused. This statement is quite as erroneous as the first It never having offered itself to any Association before that of the Little River at its last session, and but for a little prejudice would no doubt have been received without a dissenting voice. E.

Varina, N. C., Nov. 13, 1883.

In Aid of Temperance.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

GREENSBORO, Nov. 16, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—The ladies of Greensboro have a branch of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. We expect Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the National W. C. T. U., to organize this State into working order. We work quietly. Miss W., Miss Gordon, Mrs. Chafin, of Charleston, Mrs. McLeod, of Baltimore, and several others are to be here on Nov. 27th. Meetings at 11 A. M., 2 P. M., (for Band of Hope, numbering over 70,) 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. Greensboro knows Miss Willard and hails her coming with joy, and is desirous of entertaining many North Carolinians on that date who shall come because of interest in the cause.

Mrs. R. E. STOWE, Recording Sec'y,
W. C. T. U. of Greensboro.

Cotton.

Following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Nov. 15:

	1883.	1882.
Net receipts at U. S. ports,	240,027	256,845
Total receipts to date,	1,965,903	1,876,773
Exports for the week,	207,401	161,525
Total exports to date,	980,396	1,034,447
Stock at all U. S. ports,	848,619	698,579
Stock at all interior towns,	168,942	125,097
Stock at Liverpool,	434,000	484,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain.	216,000	210,000

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1883: Galveston, 282,346 bales; New Orleans 553,346; Mobile 103,614; Savannah 359,041; Charleston 236,056; Wilmington 51,168; Norfolk, 235,634; Baltimore, 9,021; New York, 6,935; Boston, 16,670; Providence, 53; Philadelphia, 5,032; West Point, 80,629; Brunswick, 5,574; Port Royal, 4,293; Pensacola, 9,677; City Point 1,277; Indianola, 6,537; total, 1,965,903.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,608,827 bales, of which 2,116,527 are American; against 2,324,997 and 1,716,397, respectively, last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns 145,839 bales; receipts from the plantations 272,758; crop in sight 2,456,221.

A NATIONAL QUARANTINE—The annual report of Surgeon General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. Upon the subject of a national quarantine the Surgeon General says: "The experience of the United States since the passage of the act of April 29th, 1878, has abundantly demonstrated that the national quarantine system is a necessity; not such a quarantine as would in any measure interfere with or cripple local quarantine establishments, but one that could efficiently supplement them. It is apparent to any one at all familiar with the subject that the administration of the quarantine must vary with the physical characteristics of the port. Thus a quarantine that would be ample at Boston to prevent the entrance of yellow fever would be utterly inefficient at New Orleans."

A SOUTHERN VEGETABLE FAMINE.—Philadelphia merchants, who not long ago were receiving their principal supply of vegetables from the South, are now supplying the markets in some of the same Southern States with Nothern garden and truck produce. The Clyde steamship Fanita, which sailed on Saturday for Charleston, S. C., carried a deck-load of barreled cabbage and a very large consignment of potatoes. There has been a potato famine in a small way in some of the Southern seacoast States, which has been somewhat abated by shipments by rail from Tennessee and Western North Carolina, but the steamers from Philadelphia are still taking potatoes in large quantities.

THE UPPER CAPE FEAR.—Work is progressing on the upper Cape Fear river improvements. A jetty is now being put down at Spring Hill, the first bad shoal after leaving Fayetteville and only three miles below the town, which will be completed in a day or two. This will make the fifth jetty that has been put in, and they are located as follows: One at the "Cypress;" one at Elizabethtown Falls; two at Elizabethtown shoals, and one at Spring Hill.—*Wilmington Star.*

A Washington dispatch says that the report of the light-house board recommends the following appropriations for Southern points: Cape Charles light-house, Virginia, $15,000; Page's Rock light station, Virginia, $25,000; Pamlico point, North Carolina, $25,000; depot in the 5th district, Virginia, $10,000; Croatan light station, North Carolina, $15,000; Mosquito Inlet light station, Florida, $70,000; Rebecca Shoal light station, Florida, $20,000.

Fire broke out in the freight warehouse of the Norfolk & Western railroad depot at Norfolk last week, and rapidly extended to another freight house, consuming 7,000 bales of cotton, 50 car loads of lumber, 12 cars and a quantity of miscellaneous freight. The wharves of the company were badly damaged, and for awhile the fire threatened everything in the neighborhood with destruction. The loss is estimated at $500,000, covered by insurance.

Mr. Richards' directory of Raleigh, says the *News and Observer*, shows the population of the city on October 15 to be: 3,357 white males, 3,719 white females, total, 7,076; 2,576 colored males, 3,452 colored females, total 6,028. Total population 13,104.

Presidential Talk.

The New York *Times's* well-informed Indianapolis correspondent reviewing the political outlook as affected by the recent elections, writes to that paper as follows of Presidential candidates, on either side, for the coming contest of 1884:

The result of the November elections is generally received hereabouts as an indication that the heart of next year's contest will be in New York and Indiana, and whatever speculations as to candidates there are afloat are, for the most part, projected upon that hypothesis. On the Democratic side the two tickets most talked of are Tilden and Hendricks, and McDonald and Hewitt. Gov. Cleveland being counted out by common consent. His break with John Kelly, and the practical disappearance of his phenomenal majority, have ended his boom most thoroughly.

There can be no doubt of the vital strength of the "old ticket." The Democracy regard Mr. Tilden as absolutely certain to carry N. Y., while with Mr. Hendricks on the ticket, even for second place, they confidently claim Indiana. These two States, with the solid South, close the case for the Democracy, and this fact is what gives so much vigor to the movement for the old ticket.

On the other hand, the ardent friends of Mr. McDonald ring the changes on the senility of both the 1876 candidates, and work themselves up into the white heat of belief that Mr. Tilden will not under any circumstances accept the nomination, but will be perfectly contented with naming the man for the second place. The McDonaldites will be more than willing to take any man whom Mr. Tilden may select, although Hewitt is the one most in favor. The Democracy are profoundly grateful for the avalanche, even if it was a small one, that carried Butler out of the ring. "Rare old Ben" has been a great trouble to them for a few months past, but now they drop him as a very hot potato, and will not consider him in any sense a possibility.

It is very noticeable that while Mr. Hendricks and Mr. McDonald were voluble just before the elections, they are as close mouthed now as a May oyster. In Mr. Hendricks's characteristic talk on Wednesday he said he had not himself read the returns, but from what was told him by those who had read them, he judged that probably the Republicans had carried Massachusetts and been defeated in New York. Mr. McDonald declined to say anything more than that it seemed that the Republicans had now a fighting chance. These two statemen have entered into the home stretches of their protracted struggle, and neither will be likely to give the other an advantage by talking too much.

The Republicans seem to think that the result at least places President Arthur in the front rank of candidates, if it does not necessarily give him the absolute lead. There will be no further sneers at Mr. Arthur as a weak man, and his administration will be judged upon its merits. Mr. Arthur is, and has been, much stronger here with the common people—the business men, farmers, and quiet folk, who do not want political pyrotechnics so much as they want a quiet, peaceable, conservative Government—than with the managing politicians and the noisy "leaders." In view of the probabilities of his nomination, the talk strongly tends to Gen. Gresham for the second place, it being the understanding that Gen. Sherman would not care for the position. It is regarded as essential that a soldier should be on the ticket with Arthur, and there is no one who would be more favorably received in Indiana than Gen. Gresham.

Another ticket that is strongly talked of is one headed by Gen. Sherman, who, it is believed, could carry New York through the influence of his brother, the Senator. The feeling developed by the recent civil rights decision, the indignation excited by the Danville election murders, and the evident determination of the Bourbon Democrats to maintain a solid South, even if assassination must be again resorted to as in other years, feed the rising desire for an aggressive, vigorous campaign. Such a one, it is believed, would immediately begin on the nomination of Gen. Sherman. Coupled with Sherman is the name of Gov. Porter for second place, and no Republican be found who will say that that ticket would not carry Indiana, especially if supplemented by a State ticket headed by Gen. Gresham for Governor.

FIFTH AUDITOR'S REPORT.—The report of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, whose bureau takes account of the consular and diplomatic expenses, shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30th ultimo the consular receipts from fees paid the salaries and all expenses of the service, and a balance of $44,449 was covered into the treasury, the service being not only self-sustaining but an actual source of revenue to the country. For the current year the receipts slightly exceed those of last year.

Forty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-five immigrants arrived in the United States in October.

BARGAINS

—IN—

CROCKERY

AND

GROCERIES,

AT

Pemberton's New Store.

☞GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF COST.

Nov. 1- 39-tf

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSE on Harrington Hill, adjoining the places of J. M. Vann, J. P. Thomson and Miss Rollins, and known as the Deming place, containing 13 acres of ground. A beautiful location. Besides the dwelling there is on the ground a tenement house and barn house, a good many fruit trees, &c. If not disposed of privately it will be sold at public auction on Saturday, the 24th inst. J. T. HOUSTON.

Nov 15, 1883 41-2t

NOVELTIES!

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

We ask attention to our large and varied line of

Vienna Goods,

especially so, as they have never been shown in this market before, and having been bought direct from the Importers, we do not hesitate to say that prices are as low as the same class of goods can be bought anywhere. The line embraces:

Decorated Crystal Jardinieres;
Florentine Jardinieres;
Tyrolese Flower Baskets;
Venetian Jewel and Flower Stands;
Treble Cornet Flower Holders;
Jewel Caskets and Watch Holders;
Jewel Caskets, Card Receiver and Flower Stands combined;
Egg Casket Jewel Stands;
Arcadian Toilet Sets;
Etruscan Vases;
Florentine Jewel Caskets;
Venetian Bridal Toilet Stands;
Pallette Odor Stands;
Gilded Bronze Smokers' Sets.
Bronze Groups;
Statuette Thermometres.

The above goods are in paterns and colorings covering an unusual range of ornamental and decorative art.

Silver Ware.

In Solid and Plated Ware we have all the latest designs in

Ice Pitchers, Tilting Pitchers, Pitcher sets in Porcelain and metal linings, with Plain, Satin Shield, Roman Border, chased and engraved finish.

Waiters.

Chased, Engraved and Satin Shield.
Soup Ladles;
Oyster Ladles;
Plain and Chased Tete-a-Tete Sets;
Beautiful Tea Set, six pieces, with Waiter to match;
Breakfast, Dinner and Individual Casters;
Cake Baskets in round, oblong, square and octagon designs;
Butter Dishes;
Card Receivers;
Epergnes;
Tea and Table Spoons;
Preserve and Jelly Spoons;
Sugar Shells;
Butter Knives;
Pie Knives;
Fish Forks;
Fruit Knives;
Spoon Holders;
Fruit Stands;
Berry Dishes;
Knives and Forks.

Many of the above goods are in Niello and Gold finish.

Jewelry.

Our stock of Jewelry is very much larger than any display made since 1860.

Watches.

Gold and Silver Watches from the best manufacturers of this and foreign markets.

Remember

We are manufacturers' agents for Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

French Cathedral Gong Clocks.

Don't fail to see them—beautiful design and exquisite in tone. Besides the large assortment in the State of American made clocks.

Cutlery.

The best Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors; Rodger's Razors; Wostenholm's Razors; Wade & Butcher's Razors; Rodger's Cutlery Companions in morocco and plush cases for ladies and gentlemen; Rodger's Nail Sets in morocco cases.

Meerschaum

Pipes, Cigarette and Cigar Holders; also Cigarette and Cigar Cases, and a very large variety of Pocket Books, Purses and Ladies' Satchels.

If large words or a multitude of them ever had a license to be used, the occasion is here presented that force may be given to the fact that as fine a display, if not the finest, in the State is at

WARREN PRIOR & SON'S,

Watchmakers & Jewelers,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov 1, 1883 39tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 22, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

1 year (in advance).....$2 00
6 months.....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (10 lines) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE FOR SALE.—J. D. McNEILL—Lost.
J. W. McNEILL—A Card.
R. T. SCANLIN—The Oyster.
WALTER WATSON—To Sportsmen.
WALTER WATSON—Herring's Safes.
WALTER WATSON—Notice to Farmers.
RICH'D A. MALLOY—Mortgagee's Sale.

ABOUT TOWN.

COTTON.—This staple is steadily coming in and we believe is a little on the increase. The ruling price still holds at 9¾.

Mr. R. M. Nimocks desires to return his thanks to his friends who recently rendered such timely assistance in saving his cotton from loss by fire.

MCKETHAN'S NEW BUILDING.—This building is fast approaching completion, and it certainly adds handsomely to the looks of the town. Mr. E. Sellers will have an attractive store when it is completed.

CONVALESCENT.—We are pleased to learn that our energetic townsman, Mr. Jas. D. McNeill, who has been very ill for the past three weeks, is improving, and strong hopes are now entertained for his recovery.

PISTOL SHOOTING.—Again we hear complaints against pistol shooting at night. This is a dangerous and lawless practice, and we fail to see any amusement to be found in it. We call the attention of the officers of the law to it, and ask if it cannot be stopped. If one of the offenders should be caught we hope the court will make an example of him.

MARRIED.—On Monday evening last, at the Baptist Church in this place, by the Rev. Fred. W. Ecaig, Mr. Albert Jackson, formerly of this city, but more recently from Florida, was married to Miss Maggie, second daughter of T. J. Lutz, Esq. A very large congregation were present to witness the ceremony, which was very impressive. The happy couple left on the boat Tuesday morning for the groom's home.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to learn, by private letter, that our former townsman, Mr. Elliot Daingerfield, now residing in New York City, is succeeding so well with his paintings; they are becoming popular. Besides his own studies, Mr. Daingerfield has a large class of students under him.

Our old townsman, Mr. W. G. Matthews, is visiting Fayetteville for the purpose of having a monument erected to his wife.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—This great day is just one week off. It is a legal holiday. The Banks will be closed, and we suppose most of the stores will close their doors. It is a popular day with the young clerks, and already we have heard of several hunting parties for that day. This is the first of the hunting season, and partridges are unusually plentiful. We wish you good luck, it is a much deserved holiday. You can give thanks in the morning before starting, but how about putting a little something in the plate at church that day?

ERROR.—In the Premium List of the Cumberland Fair, published in the last issue of this paper, occurred an error which was very wide of the truth. In the department of Dried Fruits, Canned Goods, Pickles, &c.—the most important of our smaller industries—the largest premium awarded in any of the departments was awarded to Mrs. W. E. Kyle.

Instead of $1.00 as the types erroneously said, the award was:

"For largest and most meritorious exhibition in this department, Mrs. W. E. Kyle, $10.00."

DEATH OF A RESPECTED COLORED CITIZEN.—On the 12th inst., Thomas Drake, well known as "Old Tom, the Butcher," was buried by the Independent Company. And in this issue will be found resolutions of respect to him. He was the Drummer for this company for many years, and loved it with a sincere devotion. He was well and favorably known, always conducting himself in an orderly manner. We are pleased to print these resolutions, as he is deserving of them. The death of "Old Tom" reminds us of another, Isaac Hammonds, the old fifer, buried just across the creek from Cool Spring.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.—The U. S. Engineer steam launch, *H. G. Wright*, is lying at her wharf in Campbellton. This craft is here in the interest of the improvement of the Cape Fear River, the navigation of which has been so much aided since the last appropriation by Congress. Capt. Mercer, an accomplished Engineer officer, has general charge of this and many other works of river and harbor improvement.

We acknowledge the pleasure of a call from the special officer in immediate charge of the work on the Cape Fear River, Capt. W. H. James.

A FIRE IN THE COUNTRY.—About one o'clock last Friday the handsome country residence belonging to Mr. Jno. M. Hodges, known as Linden Hill, was consumed by fire. The fire is supposed to have caught from a spark lighting on the roof. This was a beautiful residence, and was famed for its magnificent grove of oaks. It is situated in Harnett county near the Cumberland line, and was occupied at the time of the fire by Mr. Hodges, father of Jas. P. Hodges, Esq. Most of the furniture was saved. The house was partially insured. A great many of the large oaks near the house were badly damaged. This was a lovely country house, and we hope Mr. Hodges will build again soon.

SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.—A few days ago while passing the office of Mr. E. L. Pemberton we were called in to look at the new style mantelpiece made by Mr. W. H. Newbeury. It is made of black walnut with three shelves, is about eight feet high, and is handsomely finished. We have never seen anything like it here before. The design is very attractive; it looks something like the top of a very handsome organ, and we imagine would add very much to the looks of a room. We understand that Mr. Newbeury intends making a specialty of this kind of work. This mantelpiece was made at Mr. Pemberton's mill, but most of the work was done with a turning lathe and child's scroll saw. Mr. Newbeury deserves much credit for the workmanship.

DIED.—On Sunday last, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Henry Sedberry, Mr. Neill J. Love, aged 36 years.

DEATH OF A FORMER CITIZEN.—We are grieved to learn that Mr. Duncan McLaurin, formerly one of the leading merchants of Fayetteville, died a few days since in Jacksonville, Florida, which has been his home since the war.

The firm of D. & W. McLaurin was for many years up to 1865 one of the most prominent of the many prominent business houses of Fayetteville. With Mr. Jno. D. Williams, its members were chiefly instrumental in establishing the Bank of Clarendon.

Mr. McLaurin married one of the brilliant daughters of the late distinguished Jno. D. Eccles, Esq. His widow and six children survive him.

A STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—At every fire we are forcibly struck with the fact that Fayetteville needs a steam fire engine, and needs it badly. The hand engines we have now do good work as far as they are capable, and sometimes they reach the fire in time to save the burning building, but it is very seldom. If we had a steam engine we could do much more effective work, and with but little trouble. Will not some of our enterprising citizens go to work to raise the funds to buy an engine? We believe if an effort is made it will succeed. There are but few towns as large as Fayetteville without a steam fine engine, and we should not be behind the times, especially so when we are making such rapid strides towards becoming one of the most important, if not the most important, towns in the State. Our insurance will be cheaper, and we will feel so much more safe against large fires. By all means let us have a steam fire engine.

DWELLING BURNED.—On Friday morning last about 8 o'clock, the dwelling house of Mr. A. H. Slocomb, situated on Dick street, caught fire from a spark falling on the roof. In a few minutes the whole roof was covered with flames. The colored fire company and the hook and ladder company gathered promptly, but it was too late to save the house, everything being so dry. Much of the furniture was saved, and we are glad to state that Mr. Slocomb says it was well done, very little of it being broken. We were pleased to see so many willing and working people at a fire, and it was their prompt action which saved the out houses, and possibly Dr. J. W. McNeill's residence. The colored company are always ready, and they prove themselves to be earnest and efficient workers. The hook and ladder company when properly managed, as on this occasion, are valuable assistants. We are glad to state that Mr. Slocomb was insured, and will not lose heavily by the fire.

TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK.—We call attention to the following law passed by the last General Assembly. It is important at this time, and we hope the gentlemen named in the act as commissioners in the district of Fayetteville, will give their early attention towards carrying that section of the law into operation:

Section 20.—The commissioners may organize fire companies, and to that end the district of Fayetteville shall be divided into four wards; the first ward shall comprise all the territory lying south of Person and east of Gillespie streets; the second ward shall comprise all territory west of Gillespie street and south of Hay street; the third ward shall comprise all territory north of Hay street and west of Green and Ramsey streets, and the fourth ward shall comprise all the territory north of Person and east of Green and Ramsey streets.

There shall be a chief fire warden for Fayetteville and an assistant fire warden for each of the four wards, appointed by the commissioners annually; and five companies may be organized to number not more than seventy five men who shall, under the direction of the commissioners, be subject to the orders of the chief fire warden and the assistant fire wardens. And upon the due organization of such companies and upon report by the fire warden, that any person is an efficient member, and a regular attendant at their meetings and drills, the commissioners may direct their clerk to give such person a certificate of exemption from poll taxes imposed by this act, and such exempted person is hereby declared exempted from all jury duty; but such exemption from taxes and jury duty shall only continue while such person continues to be an efficient member of the fire company and regular in his attendance upon its meetings and drills.

The 21st and 22d sections of the same act were published by the commissioners in our last week's issue, to which we beg to call the attention of our people again.

The 25th section is also important and we publish it:

When a fire occurs, the marshal, fire wardens, or other authorized person shall cause the market bell to ring the alarm, and shall at frequent intervals during the alarm, indicate the number of the ward in which the fire is, by a corresponding number of distinct strokes on the bell. And it shall be the duty of the marshal and fire wardens to report to the chairman of the commissioners, if present, and under his direction use all means available for the suppression of the fire, the preservation of order and the protection of property.

The chairman may appoint *pro tem.* any number of suitable persons as a fire patrol or assistant marshals.

And any person who shall wilfully resist or hinder the marshal, fire wardens, or any assistant marshal, or fire patrol so appointed, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

An esteemed friend, an honored citizen of this town, referring to the danger of fires and suggesting the means of their prevention, truly says that there is no town in North Carolina better supplied with water facilities which could be utilized to the extinguishment of fire than Fayetteville. In addition to the water supply from the Springs on Haymount, to fill the several reservoirs along Hay and Person streets, a force pump might be placed at McNeill's mill, near Eccles's bridge, with pipes leading through the various streets, with fire plugs at convenient distances, which would afford a never ending supply and be always in condition to be used in case of fire. Besides these, a supply of water might be had from Mims's pond on the southwestern suburbs by pipes to Hay street and thence to other parts of the town, and another supply might be had from Mallett's pond to aid in filling the reservoirs on Hay street and so to fill other reservoirs. Suppose a tower, says our friend, was built at McNeill's mill fifty feet high and kept filled with water, the weight of the water at that height would force it through a two inch pipe over any of the present buildings in town and extinguish any ordinary fire at once and before much damage was done. Can't our people look into the matter and avail themselves of these advantages?

The recent fire at Shenandoah, where the whole town was destroyed because the water supply gave out, should be a warning to us.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

A—Edward Andrews.
B—Miss Alice Belmont; Mary Brown; Sophia Blagman.
C—Alice Cameron; Nel Carter.
D—Jno Turner Davis.
E—Sophia Elliott; T W Ennis; Eliza Evans, 2.
G—W A Godfrey; W M Gaddie.
L—Wm Lucas, 2.
O—James Oats.
P—W J Porter.
R—L H Russ; R A Reagans.
S—Edward Smith; W A Smith; Thos Smith; T G Smith.
U—J H Underwood.
V—O J Vann.
W—Marshall White; Maj Wright; Ann J Williams.
Mc—Angus McDougald; Jas McArtin; Miss Philas McLeue.

OBITUARY.

DR. J. S. ROBINSON.

Died, at Elizabethtown, Friday, 9th November, 1883, DR. JAMES S. ROBINSON, eldest son of the late Dr. H. H. Robinson.

Forty-five years ago, in Bladen county, the sun rose on the infant face of James S. Robinson; a few days since that same sun set on the grave of his manly form. From infancy to childhood, from boyhood to manhood, amid joys and sorrows, in health and in sickness, in life and in death, Dr. James S. Robinson was hated by none, was respected by all, and was loved by many. Nor was it a common love, confined to brothers who adored him, and a sister and wife who idolized him; but many loved him as few love strangers.

Graduated from two medical colleges of reputation, engaged from the first in a large practice, Dr. Robinson was a physician of unusual ability. He inherited from his family, among whom were and are so many distinguished physicians, medical talent of a high order, and he cultivated successfully nature's gift.

Whether in the hospital, administering to the torn and mangled limbs of Confederate soldiers, or in the humble cottage attending upon Charity's sick, or in the bed chamber of wealth, earning his professional fee, Dr. Robinson was that rarest of men, *the same.* Unselfish to a fault, charitable beyond human, generous in excess of his means, the subject of this indifferent tribute to his memory early won and to the last retained more of love and less of enmity than any ever known by the writer.

Of him friends may well realize, that the God who made such a man has claimed him for His own.

All the sad and long day on which his remains lay in his home, callers of every age, from timid maiden to more composed matron, from frightened youth to saddened and sorrowing old age, paid respect by a tearful look at him they loved so well. Many an historic hero has died over whose grave fewer tears were shed.

The river bank, his native Cape Fear, along whose edges he had played in boyhood and whose waters had mingled its murmurs with his happy laugh of "auld lang syne," was thronged with people of all conditions and colors, who had followed the coffin of their friend to the steamer "North State," which bore his remains to Wilmington, where others of his kindred had preceded him to Oakdale Cemetery.

The high esteem in which the departed was held in Wilmington, where he had formerly practiced medicine, was manifestly shown by the large concourse of people who followed him to his grave. In Wilmington, he was buried, last Sabbath afternoon. The city, that gave him his bride, has given him a grave. But a few years ago, in Carolina's "City by the Sea," he stood at the matrimonial altar; to-day, in his winding sheet, he reposes in her Cemetery. The beautiful affection and faithful nursing of him, in his last sickness, by that former bride have proved her well worthy to be his present grief stricken widow. May the God, who has received the one, in His own good time, accept the other; and may they and their kindred yet meet in that Heavenly home, where deaths and partings are no visitors, is the sincere hope of ONE WHO LOVED HIM.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS: It has pleased the God of the universe to call from us our much esteemed brother, JOSEPH H. HALE, who was an active and energetic member of the Polemic Literary Society of Bingham School; be it resolved,

1st. That in his untimely death we have sustained the irreparable loss of a most zealous member and faithful brother; that while we bow in humble submission to the inscrutable will of an all merciful Creator, we cannot but be grieved at this severing of a life so generous, kind and useful; that we still acknowledge our gratitude to him for his useful services while in our midst, and may never cease to cherish a grateful remembrance of his faithful labors.

2d. That as a token of our sorrow we wear for thirty days the usual badge of mourning.

3d. That we share with his friends and relations in their sore bereavement, and extend to them our warmest sympathies.

4th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

5th That the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER and the Raleigh *News and Observer* be requested to publish these resolutions in their columns, and that they be spread upon the minutes of the Society.

Lieut. GEO. M. SLAUGHTER,
Cadet A. L. JACKSON,
Cadet J. M. JOHNSON,
Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company held at their Armory on Monday evening, the 19th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS: It has pleased Almighty God to take from this community our old and respected colored drummer, THOMAS DRAKE; be it

Resolved, That in bowing our heads submissively to the will of our Father in Heaven, we are not unmindful of the loss we have sustained; for in the death of Thomas Drake this Company loses a faithful and admiring servant, and this community a useful and peaceable citizen.

Resolved, That a page of the records of this Company be devoted as a memorial of his death, and that a copy of these resolutions be furnished for publication in the town papers as an outward token of respect and esteem.

W. F. CAMPBELL, Pres't.
JNO. R. MCNEILL, Sec'y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The many pleasure

And health seekers visiting New Orleans should bear in mind that the 163d Grand Semi-Annual Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery will take place on Tuesday, December 18th, 1883, under the sole vigilant care and honest management of Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va., when over half a million of dollars will be scattered broadcast. Any information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

NO CHILD CAN BE HEALTHY IF WORMS abound in its stomach. Send for Shriner's Indian Vermifuge, the reliable remedy.

Success.

Some one said nothing succeeds like success. The best preacher saves the most souls; the best farmer makes the most bread; the best lawyer protects his client; the best medicine is that which will do successfully and with the greatest certainty just what it is recommended for. "Dr. Boykin's Worm Killer" will destroy and remove worms if there be any in the body. "Everybody's Cathartic Pill" acts gently, mildly and with certainty on the liver and bowels. They are each 25 cents a bottle and are kept both in country stores and by druggists. Doctors prescribe them.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY
WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

THE MARKETS.—New York, Nov. 19, Evening—Cotton quiet; sales of 227 bales; lands 10¼c; Orleans 10⅝c. Futures closed dull but steady; sales of 73 bales at the following quotations: November 10.48c; December 10.56c; January 10.70c; February 10.85@10.86c; March 11.00@11.02; April 11.13@11.14c; May 11.2c@11.26c; June 11.30@11.37c; July 11.47a11 48c; August 11.56a 11.58c. Spirits turpentine firmer at 37½@37¾c. Rosin quiet at $1.50@$1.55.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 20—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm, with no sales to report; 34½ cents offered and 35 cents asked.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1.10 for Strained and $1.15 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.60 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations,

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $2.00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

TIMBER—℔ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.59, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $.400@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	75@80
Hog Round,	10@11	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	10@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	15@16	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	9@10
Sides,	8½@9¼	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@9	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3½@4
Hams,	18@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	8½@9	LARD -	
BAGGING—	10½@11½	North Carolina,	11½a13
BEEF—		Western,	11@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.51
Java,	20@30	PORK—	
Rio,	14@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	$1.25@0.00
CHICKENS—	15@30	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	20@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.00@0.00	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	5.50@6.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,	70@75	WOOL—	17@20
Oats,	50@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.25@00	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	75@80	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 00@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2.00
Virgin Dip	$2.00
Spirits	32@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	85@2 75.

A CARD.

I TAKE THIS METHOD OF THANKING my friends and neighbors for their strenuous efforts in saving my house from fire on the morning of the 15th inst.

J. W. McNEILL.
Nov. 22, 1883. 1t

Notice to Farmers and Wheat Growers.

A FEW BUSHELS OF SELECTED SEED WHEAT for sale. Apply to
WALTER WATSON,
Hay Street.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

Safe for Sale.

A LARGE FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF SAFE, of good make, nearly new, will be sold at a bargain. Apply at
THIS OFFICE.
Nov 21, 1883 42tf

TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.

A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.

Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.
WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

LOST.

ON Thursday last, a black top Buggy, with newly put in leaf in hind spring, was taken from Nimocks's warehouse. If through mistake the holder will oblige by returning to me. There was a yellow buggy left instead, unclaimed, which my son took. Any information that will lead to its recovery will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. JNO. D. MCNEILL,
P. O. Box 98, Fayetteville, N. C.
Nov. 22, 1883. 1t

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY virtue of a mortgage dated May 5th, 1880, made by N. T. Gibson and wife Harriet to Arch'd A. Malloy and wife Margaret Jane, and registered in Book R, No. 3, page 511, of the office of Register of Deeds of Cumberland County, the undersigned will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville on the 7th of January A. D. 1884, two tracts of Land lying in Cumberland County, one containing 260 acres, and one containing 100 acres, particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy the debts therein referred to.

Terms of sale will be cash. For further information apply to the undersigned.

ARCH'D A. MALLOY
and wife Marg't J., Morgagees.
Laurel Hill, Richmond Co., N. C., Nov. 22, 1883. 42-1J7

HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes. WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

Fair Week.

CHEESE, BUTTER, NAILS.
At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Do you want Fresh Goods, Good Goods and Fancy Candies—if so would recommend you to A. S. HUSKE & CO.

We think you can get the best 5c. Cigar for a nickle, at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

THE OYSTER.

CHAPTER III.

THE OYSTER has given more encouragement and more pleasure to a greater variety of men than any other product of the vasty deep; it has inspired the poet; brightened the eyes of the belle; brought joy to the statesman and solace to the warrior; it furnishes a common bond of union for the most discordant elements, and unites contrarieties with the all absorbing power of electric currents; however widely may differ the theologian and the scientist upon total depravity or the origin of the species, they clasp hands and are a unit upon the subject of the oyster; Beecher and Moody might differ about everything else, but let them sit around a steaming stew or a savory fry or a peck of steamed; or, better still, a "couple of dozen on the half shell," the American evangelists would cordially respond "good"—no difference of opinion there. Behold how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

All this to the oyster. The oyster is eaten in a variety of styles.

(Conclusion next week.)

FRESH SELECT NORFOLK OYSTERS constantly on hand, price 40 cents per quart, at
R. T. SCANLIN'S,
No. 47 Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Aug. 30, 1883. 9-6m

Flour, Sugar, Coffee,
Powder, Shot, Caps,
Soap, Starch, Lye,
At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Will be glad

to see our friends and customers while in town. Hope lots of them will come to the Fair.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Wanted,

TEN thousand visitors to the Cumberland County Fair. Fayetteville never gets too full of visitors to furnish accommodations for all. Come one, come all and bear in mind that you can get almost anything in the way of

FANCY GROCERIES, CANDIES, HARDWARE, HEAVY GROCERIES, &c.,

At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S., Hay Street.
Nov 1, 1883. 39tf

Buggy Whips,
Riding Whips,
Spurs, &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

For Rent.

STORE HOUSE in Shoe Heel. Good location. Apply to McRAE BROS.
Nov 8, 1883 40-4t

COFFEE,

SUGAR, TEA,
CHEESE, LARD,
BACON, RICE,
MEAL, HOMINY,
POTASH, GINGER,
SOAP, LYE,
PEPPER,
SPICE,
NUTMEGS,
TOBACCO of all grades, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1883. 39tf

VERY BEST
BUTTER AND FLOUR.
GOOD ARTICLE IN MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Nov 1, 1883 39tf

"Peerless" 150 Test Kerosene Oil.

This high grade Oil is best suited to all uses, and but a trifle higher in price than ordinary coal oil.

Both kinds constantly in stock.

Fresh Arrival of Tea.

same quality as heretofore.
H. R. HORNE.
Nov. 1, 1883. 39tf

To the Farmers of Cumberland.

I CAN negotiate loans in very considerable amounts upon Improved Farms and Valuable Lands situated in this County. Said loans running for a term of years.
R. S. HUSKE, Agent.
Nov 1, 1883. 39-3m

Several Valuble Town Lots
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an order made in certain partition proceedings in the Court of Probate for Cumberland County, N. C., I will, on Thursday, December 13th, 1883, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, sell by public auction the following lots or parcels of Real Estate:

1st. House and Lot on she N. W. corner of the Court House square, known as the Murley House.

2d. Vacant Lot adjoining the above, known as part of the Murley property.

3d. Vacant Lot on the N. E. corner of North and Lamon streets.

4th. A Lot on west side of Gillespie street, ad joining McDonald and others.

5th. A Lot on the south side of Rowan street, and fronting on Arch street and Union street, known as the McLaurin Lot.

6th. A Lot in Campbellton or Lower Fayetteville, on the south side of Walnut street, and fronting on Broad street and Water street, containing about two acres.

7th. A Lot on the south side of Old street, adjoining the lots of W. N. Tillinghast, D. A. Ray and others.

Also, One Share of the Capital Stock of the Fayetteville Hotel Company.

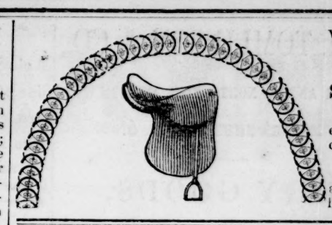
The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash and give note and security for the balance, to be paid in six months with 8 per cent. interest, and the title will be reserved until all is paid.

N. W. RAY, Commissioner, &c.
Nov 8, 1883 40ts

PAINTS AND OILS.

A FULL STOCK.
BEST QUALITY.
AT LOW PRICES.
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
Oct 25, 1883 38tf

LARD, MOLASSES,
HAMS AND SIDES,
At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.



W. OVERBY. C. P. OVERBY.

W. OVERBY & SON.
46 South Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Saddle & Harness Manufacturers.

The only House in this line in Fayetteville selling exclusively its own work. The Senior partner has conducted this business for over thirty years.

We use good oak-tanned leather.

Saddles at all prices. All our work is hand-made and warranted. Everything that is kept in a first-class harness-shop we have. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

J. M. BEASLEY
—HAS IN STORE A WELL SELECTED LOT OF—
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes.

CHAINS, CHARMS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, NECK-CHAINS—GOLD AND PLATED;
PENS AND PENHOLDERS.

SOLID SILVER WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea; Sugar Spoons; Forks; Cream and Gravy Ladles; **Cake,** Butter and Pie Knives.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea, Forks, Knives, Fish, Cake and Pie Knives, **Sugar Spoons,** Berry Spoons, Casters, Cake Baskets, Cups, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, **Toilet Sets,** Vases, Spoon Holders. Yes, they are all here.

CLOCKS.

One and Eight Day, Strike, Alarm, Weights and Springs—big and little.

CUTLERY.

Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors of all sizes. Yes, Come to **BEASLEY'S** and you will find about anything you want, even to a Banjo String.

Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

J. M. BEASLEY,
Next door to Messrs. Hinsdale & Broadfoot's near Market Place.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 8, 1883. 40tf

Millinery and Fancy Goods.

The Latest Styles out for the Cumberland County Fair.

The fairest goods in the market for the fair wearers—those fine Hats and Bonnets at **No. 17,** are absolutely indispensable to a fair young lady's happiness at the approaching Fair. **A fair day, a fair** crowd, a fair young lady, a fair young man, a fair buggy, a fair, fast horse and **a fair opportunity** to see the Fair, you ought to be able to make a fair impression at the Fair, or stand a **fair chance to** *catch a fair* beau at the Fair.

Fair Hats for fair children to wear to the Fair. Be sure and call when you come to the **Fair to see** the *Fair Goods* sold at *Fair* prices, for a fair amount of *cash,*

At No. 17 Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov 1, 1883. 39tf

1843. 1883.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
No. 53 North Person Street,

still in favor of the "nimble sixpence" of forty years ago to the "slow shilling" of to-day, has in store a large and complete stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

to which special attention as to QUALITY and PRICE is invited.

Flour—all grades.
Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups and Molasses.
Bacon—Sides, Hams and Shoulders.
Fulton Market Beef.
Canned Goods in endless variety.
Crackers—a fine assortment.
Candies—Plain and Fancy.
Pickles—Domestic and Imported.
New Hulled Buckwheat.
Cream Boneless Codfish and Irish Potatoes.
Atmore's Mince Meat in 5 and 10 lb. pails and in bulk.
Raisins, Citron, Currants, Nuts, &c.

In fact, any and everything usually kept in a Grocer and Provision House.

These Goods were bought right and will be sold at close figures.

JOHN C. THOMSON.
Nov 8, 1883 40-3m

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
Autograph and Photograph Albums.
Blank Books.
Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards; Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.

G. H. HAIGH.
Nov 8, 1883 40tf

GET THE BEST ALWAYS,
and remember that A. S. Huske & Co. can sell you the new style Galvanized Well Bucket—will last a lifetime.
HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

L. S. L.
Capital Prize, $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following distribution:

163d Grand Monthly
AND THE
EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING

At New Orleans, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1883,
Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. **Halves,** $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150.000.....	$150,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	50.000.....	50,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	20.000.....	20,000
2	LARGE PRIZES OF	10.000.....	20.000
4	LARGE PRIZES OF	5,0000.....	20,000
20	PRIZES OF	1,000.....	20,000
50	"	500.....	25,000
100	"	300.....	30,000
200	"	200.....	40,000
600	"	100.....	60,000
1000	"	50.....	50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100	Approximation Prizes of	$200.....	$20,000
100	" "	100.....	10,000
100	" "	75.....	7,500
2,279	Prizes, amounting to		$522,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,
or **M. A. DAUPHIN,**
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
Nov. 15, 1883. 41-5t

Description of the Mason Cotton Picker.

It is not an easy matter to write a description of machinery, which will be intelligible to the general public, but the Mason Cotton Harvester is so simple a machine that an attempt will be made to describe it in a way which will be understood by everybody. The frame of the machine, which is made of white oak, hickory and poplar, is four and one half feet long by four feet wide, and nearly five feet high. This frame rests upon an axle of two iron wheels, three wheels are situated about the middle of the frame, and upon the right hand wheels there is a spocket which communicates the motion to a chain wheel on a shaft which passes crosswise from one side of the machine to the other, near the top and the rear end of the frame. In the centre of this shaft there is another chain wheel which communicates the motion of the shaft, by means of a chain band to another chain wheel in the centre of another shaft, which crosses the frame near the front of the machine two pairs of bevelled gear wheels on this front shaft communicate motion to two perpendicular shafts run up from the bottom of the frame near the front of the machine on each side, and vary in height according to the size of the machine which it is desired to make. Upon these shafts which are made of the best steel are adjusted a series of iron circles 8 inches in diameter and from these circles the picking staffs radiate like the spokes of a wheel from the hub. There are 8 staffs to each circle, the whole number of staffs in the present machine being 120. As the shafts turn, the circles and staffs radiating from them turn backwards at a speed equal to the forward motion of the machine over the ground. The staffs overlay each other, thus covering completely the entire space from one side of the machine to the other. At the right hand side of the machine a pair of shafts for the horse or mule is attached to an equalizing bar, which while the horse walks to one side throws the resultant of the pull on the centre. In going into the cotton field one of the wheels goes in one alley, the other wheel goes in the other alley, the horse walks in the right hand alley in front of the right hand wheel, and the row of cotton plants passes through the centre of the machine between the series of picking staffs. As the machine moves forward the cotton plants of course pass back through it, and as the backward motion of the picking staffs is exactly equal to the backward motion of the plants, the staffs enter the plant and come out again at the same point. In other words the plant is not torn or jostled in an appreciable extent in its passage through the staffs. Now, to understand how the staffs accomplish the picking of cotton from the bolls the construction of the staffs themselves must be understood. They are hollow cylinders of sheet brass, are an inch and a half in diameter, eight inches long, and have a conical shaped point which allows them to insert themselves easily between the twigs and branches of the plant. The surface of the staffs is perforated with numbers of eliptical shaped holes, and in these openings are set sharp pointed teeth which are adjusted the thickness of the metal below the surface of the staffs. Thus the outer surface of the staff is smooth as a piece of polished brass, and in passing the hand or any substance not fibrous over them the teeth are not felt. The moment, however, the staffs come in contact with the cotton the fibre sinks down into the openings in which the teeth are set and is caught by the sharp points of the teeth. Now the picking staffs besides their rotary motion backwards around the perpendicular shafts from which they radiate have an independent motion around their own axes, first in one direction and then in another. While in the plant and in contact with the open bolls they turned in the direction to which the teeth point. In this way the teeth pull out the cotton from the bolls and the staffs then pass out of the plant and by their rotary motion around the shaft convey the cotton they have attached to them round to the opposite sides of the shafts which are boxed in as receptacles for holding the cotton. When the staffs have reached these receptacle they reverse motion, and the cotton is wiped off them by little leather straps into the side boxes. The cotton then falls upon a piece of canvass belting, which turns like an endless apron and conveys it to the back of the machine, where it is caught by an elevator and taken up to the top of the machine, and thrown into two bags which are adjusted at the back. These bags hold about seventy-five pounds of cotton each, and when filled are detached by the driver and others adjusted to take their place. Thus one man can with ease drive the horse and deposit the cotton in the bags at the ends of the rows, whence it can be conveyed by cart or hand to the cotton house, as is now done in sheets from the field. The double motion which the stags have is obtained by the use of friction rollers brought into contact with upper and lower friction plates. The mechanism is beautifully simple and not in the least liable to get out of order. As teeth of the staffs cannot possibly catch hold of anything but the cotton, they are not subject to being injured. In passing through the field the staffs turn so evenly and rapidly that it is impossible to see when they reverse their motion. All that can be seen is that they pass out of the plant white with the cotton, throw it off into the side boxes and dart again into another bush for more. The whole machine weighs less than 300 pounds and turns around in its length. When the horse reaches the end of a row he is turned into the next alley and one wheel acts as a pivot upon which the machine turns. While the other wheel rolls into a new alley.—*Charleston News & Courier.*

THE FRENCH IN TONQUIN.—A private dispatch received at Paris last week states that the French reinforcements have arrived at Hai-Phong and landed there. Admiral Courbet's first attack will be made on Sontay and Hung-Hoa.

The Marquis Tseng has left his residence at Folkestone and gone to Paris.

The Paris *Telegraphe* states that the Marquis Tseng was induced to visit Paris by a conciliatory interview with M. Waddington, the French ambassador at London.

A dispatch to the London *Daily News* from Hong Kong says: "Three thousand French reinforcements have arrived in Annam, and will be sent to Hanoi immediately. It is expected that an advance will be made on Sontay in a fortnight."

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.,

NOS. 41 AND 43 NORTH SIDE PERSON ST.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS,

SHOES, &c., &c.,

GROCERIES—Heavy and Light,

HARDWARE,

PLOWS, CASTINGS, HAMES, COLLARS,

TRACE CHAINS, &c.

Confectioneries,

Tobacco, Cigars and Notions,

They offer a large stock and good selection of everything that one could wish, and the public will always find them prepared to supply their wants.

The removal to our new stand has given us ample room for the exhibit of our goods and the accommodation of our customers.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.
Sep 13, 1883 32-3m

IT IS EASILY UNDERSTOOD WHY I RECEIVE THE LARGEST SHARE OF PATRONAGE ON

GENTLEMEN'S

Fine Clothing

OF ANY HOUSE IN FAYETTEVILLE.

IT IS SIMPLY BECAUSE I TAKE PARTICULAR PRIDE IN OFFERING TO MY MANY PATRONS SUCH

Styles & Prices

AS WILL SAVE THEM THE TROUBLE OF LOOKING ELSEWHERE.

☞ EVERY GARMENT SOLD IS GUARANTEED IN FIT AND QUALITY.

MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED IF NOT EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED BY

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
SUCCESSOR TO HENRY ELSON,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept 20, 1883 33tf

SOMETHING TO EAT

AND

Something to Eat Out Of.

YOU WILL FIND AT PEMBERTON'S NEW STORE,

Fine Gilt Edge Butter,

Sugar,	Coffee and Tea Pots,
Coffee,	China Tea Sets,
Lard,	Ewers and Basins,
Hams,	Plates,
Flour,	Cups and Saucers,
Canned Goods,	Tumblers,
Deviled Crabs,	Goblets and Wine Glasses
Salmon,	Lamps,
Preserved Ginger,	Pitchers,
Pickles,	Glass Sets,
Desiccated Cocoanut,	Chamber Sets,
Oatmeal and Hominy,	Glass Stands,
Gelatine,	Pickle Dishes,
Flavoring Extracts,	Tin Pie Plates,
Cream Tartar,	Wash Pans and Basins,
Spices, &c., &c.,	Baskets, &c.

NUTS, RAISINS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Smoke the Square Cigar.

ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL ORDER.

Goods Delivered Day or Night.

J. A PEMBERTON, JR.
Sep 13, 1883. 32tf

CUMBERLAND COUNTY,

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Henderson Stevens, *against* Bella Stevens. } Summons for Relief.—In Action for Divorce.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

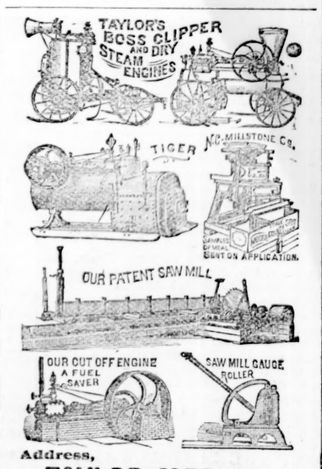
To the Sheriff of Cumberland County—Greeting:

YOU are hereby commanded to summon Bella Stevens, the Defendant above, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, for the County of Cumberland, on the 14th Monday after the 3d Monday of August, 1883, and answer or demur to the complaint, which has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County; and let her take notice that if she fails to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 15th day of October, 1883.

(Signed) T. S LUTTERLOH.
Clerk Superior Court Cumberland County.
D. ROSE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Oct. 18, 1883. 37-6t


TAYLOR'S BOSS CLIPPER AND DRY STEAM ENGINES
TIGER
MILLSTONE CO.
OUR PATENT SAW MILL
OUR CUT OFF ENGINE A FUEL SAVER
SAW MILL GAUGE ROLLER

Address,

TAYLOR MFG. CO.

Charlotte, N. C.

(Please Mention this Paper.)

Iron of all kinds;

Axles; Cart and Buggy Material; general line of Builders' Hardware; Axes; Shovels; Spades; Broad Axes; Adzes; Hatchets; Fire Dogs; Shovels and Tongs; Nails, &c.

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Nov 1, 1883 39tf

FOR SALE BY

PEMBERTON & NEWBEURY.

AT COOL SPRING MILL,

1,000 Common Bedsteads.

WOULD invite the attention of builders to our stock of Columns, Brackets, Scroll Sawing and House-furnishing Goods in general. Turning and Carving a specialty. We also keep the Mill well stocked with corn, and orders for Meal or Feed left at the office of E. L. Pemberton or at the Mill will receive prompt attention.
Fayetteville, Oct 11, 1883 36tf

Sheriff's Sale.

ON Monday, the 26th day of November, A. D. 1883, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, for cash, a tract of Land in Cumberland County, containing about 416 acres, and bounded as follows: On Little River, in Carver's Creek Township, and known as the W. B. Surles residence, to satisfy executions in my hands for collection against W. B. Surles and others, and which has been levied on said land as the property of said W. B. Surles.

R. W. HARDIE, Sheriff
Oct 17, 1883. 37ts

R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

June 14, 1883. 19-1y

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.

Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.

Gunge Glasses any length.

Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.

Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.

Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.

Powder, Shot and Caps.

Gun and Pistol Cartridges.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.

Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.

☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,

Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

NEW AND REVISED EDITION

OF

Stephens' United States.

E. J. HALE & SON have just issued a new edition of STEPHENS' UNITED STATES, Revised and Enlarged by Mr. Stephens, whose last days were occupied in adding to the volume, first issued in 1872, the history of the country from 1872 to 1883.

The book is too well known to need reproduction of tributes to its excellence. Mr. Stephens had peculiar qualifications for his work. He was a statesman, identified with more than half a century of national growth and personally familiar with all of the men who have made their mark on the country's history during that period. His mind was eminently philosophical, and his writings are not mere dry details of events. He was a prominent actor in the most exciting and important scenes of our history, and wrote from personal observation and matured experience. He was a sincere and steadfast lover of truth.

These qualities enabled Mr. Stephens to make a book pronounced by the best teachers

THE MOST VALUABLE COMPENDIUM EVER MADE FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM,

the only school history really readable, and by the most eminent men, North and South, a work of highest excellence, vigorous, precise, perspicuous, truthful;

A PERFECT HAND BOOK

for the Statesman and for the Student of American History.

The new and complete edition—one volume 12mo, 526 pages—is well printed and strongly and tastefully bound. Price $1.50. Liberal rates made for introduction into schools and colleges, and a copy mailed to any teacher for examination on receipt of 75 cents.

Stephens' United States is for sale by all Booksellers, and by the Publishers,

E. J. HALE & SON,

Nos. 66 and 68 Reade Street, New York.
Aug 23, 1883 29tf

E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLISHERS,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,

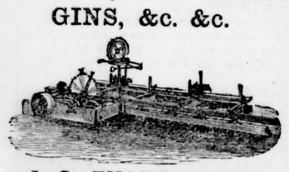
and for all kinds of

STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils, Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.



J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

A BARGAIN.

A second-hand Brown Cotton Gin, in good order.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as Executrix of the estate of Edmund L. Pemberton, deceased, hereby gives notice that all persons indebted to the estate are hereby required to make immediate payment of their indebtedness. All persons holding claims against said estate must present the same duly authenticated to me or E. L. Pemberton, Jr., my agent, on or before the 24th day of August, 1884, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

MARY J. PEMBERTON, Executrix.
Aug 18, 1883 36tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-tr

Hardware

At

Huske's Hardware House,

or A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

CALL AND SEE

The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.

Superlative and all grades of Flour.

New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.

Cream Boneless Codfish.

Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.

Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,

A GARRASON.
April 19, 1883 11tf

Important Notice to Creditors of Fayetteville.

ALL creditors of the town of Fayetteville are hereby respectfully notified that according to the requirements of an Act of Assembly, ratified March 8th, 1883, entitled "An Act for the relief of the creditors of the former town of Fayetteville," &c. See Acts 1883, Chapter 112, Sec. 19, Private Laws. Any debt which is not on or before January 1st, 1884, brought within the terms of compromise provided by said Act, shall not be entitled to receive any benefit therefrom.

The holders of any debt or claim intended to be compromised must present the same either in person or by some duly authorized attorney on or before said January 1st, 1884, to the undersigned committee at the office of John D. Williams in Fayetteville.

The committee have heretofore sent copies of said Act to the several creditors so far as they were known, and if any creditor has failed to receive a copy one will be sent on application.

J. D. WILLIAMS, W. A. GUTHRIE, N. W. RAY, } Com.
Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1883. 36tf

North Carolina Resources.

"One of the most useful series of descriptive books ever published about any State."
—BOSTON POST.

HALE'S INDUSTRIAL SERIES.

Two Volumes Now Ready.

I. THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State.

1 *Volume* 12*mo. Cloth*, 273 *pp.*, $1.25.

II. IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Emmons', Kerr's, Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full and accurate sketches of the Fixty-six Counties, and Map of the State.

1 *Volume* 12*mo. Cloth*, 425 *pp.*, $1.50.

Sold by all Booksellers, or mailed postpaid, on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,

Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, New York;

or

P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

TO THE FARMERS!

Having built a new and convenient Gin House, and having a

First-Class Gin

with everything in good order; with good location, careful and attentive hands and MY PERSONAL ATTENTION, I feel confident of my ability to give satisfaction to all who will favor me with their ginning.

Charges One-Twentieth.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Seed Cotton.

☞ Cotton from east side of C. F. River toll free.

Come and see me at the Merchant Mills.

JAS D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1883. 32-3m

H. McD. ROBINSON,

LAW OFFICE,

GREEN STREET

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

May 24, 1883 16-1y

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses. Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y

J. W. JOHNSON. W. D. McNEILL.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,

MACHINISTS

AND

Blacksmiths.

IN connection with our Blacksmith Shops we are prepared to repair

Engines, Boilers, Cotton Gins,

and all kinds of Machinery.

All we ask is a trial. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,
Machinists and Blacksmiths,
At McLauchlin's Old Stand,
Next to A. A. McKethan & Son's Carriage Factory.
Fayetteville, July 19, 1885. 24-6m

BUY THE CELEBRATED

Scotch Parlor Matches.

"POCKET,"

"CLYDESDALE,"

AND

"LOCH KATRINE" BRANDS,

Manufactured by Mitchell & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.

D. H. Wilson & Co.,

375 and 377 Washington St., New York, sole agents in the United States.

W. S. PRIOR, Salesman.
Sep 13, 1883 32-tf

LIVERY AND SALE.

GASTER & HARRINGTON keeps always on hand for public accommodation, at their

Headquarters for Stock

on Donaldson street, fine pleasure horses and vehicles and good roadsters and conveyances for long drives.

Farmers and Planters

in need of good horses and mules will secure unequalled bargains and favorable terms by giving them their patronage.

GASTER & HARRINGTON.
June 28, 1883. 21tf

J. H. FARRAR,

(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Orguinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-1y

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars

Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

TIN ROOFING!

I have returned to Fayetteville, and have all the

Latest Improved Roofing Machines.

I am now fully prepared to do

All Kinds of Roofing at Short Notice.

Single Locked Soldered $5 per square—Double Locked $5.50.

All contracts made in writing. All work warranted.

I. B. DAVIS.
July 26, 1883. 25tf

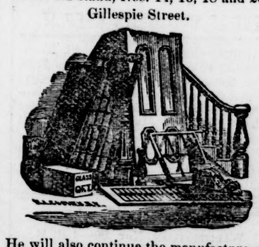
Furniture! Furniture!

J. L. ALLEN & CO.

having dissolved copartnership, the undersigned will continue the

Furniture Business in all its Branches,

at his old stand, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Gillespie Street.



He will also continue the manufacture of

Sash, Blinds, Doors and Building Material of all kinds,

at his factory on Mumford Street. If any of his customers prefer white pine goods, he will order such for them at cost of laying them down at Fayetteville.

Thanking his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he respectfully begs a continuance of the same.

He will guarantee satisfaction in both goods and work, or the money will be refunded.

Respectfully,

J. L. ALLEN.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1883. 10tf

STILLS AND STOVES.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF BOTH

New and Second-hand Stills,

Caps, Arms and Worms, from 10 to 25 bbls. capacity.

A Large Lot of Still Bottoms of many sizes.

As this is about the closing of the season now is the time to prepare for repairing your Stills. Repairing through the country a specialty.

GLUE KETTLES, SKIMMERS & DIPPERS.

Our PRICES THE LOWEST; OUR WORK THE BEST; OUR TERMS THE MOST LIBERAL.

IN COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

we cordially invite you to an inspection of our stock not merely because we desire you to purchase, but that you may see for yourself the result of years' experience devoted to the pleasing of our patrons. We have a large assortment of

TIN TOILET SETS, latest out;

Tin-ware, stamped and pieced; Tin Valleys; Sheet Zinc; Galvanized, Russia and Common Sheet Iron; Stove Pipes of all sizes; Stove Repairs for a large variety of different makes and patterns.

Wise men will do well to have their heating stoves cleaned up and ready for the cold weather.

McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1883. 38tf

McNEILL & CO.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

STIEFF, SCHOMACKER, HALLET & CUMSTON, UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS.

PALACE, ESTEY, BURDETT, CLOUGH & WARREN ORGANS.

The Best and Cheapest Small Instruments of all kinds.

Strings from 5 cents to 30 cents. Sheet Music and Music Books from 5 cents to $5.00. 5 cent Music a specialty.

☞ Send for catalogue and prices.
Fayetteville, Aug. 9, 1883 27tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

—DEALER IN—

SEED OATS AND RYE

Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,

COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1-1y

WHEELER & WILSON

New No. 8.

BEST machine to buy, because it is easiest to learn; easiest to manage; most durable; does most perfect work; it has no noisy shuttle; runs the lightest, and will not endanger your health.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,

Wilmington, N. C.

J. F. OWEN, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
July 26, 1883. 25-6m

A. MOORE,

MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Tobacco and Cigar Store.

Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1883 10tf

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Dec 7, 1882. 137tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:

J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.

J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than THIRTY YEARS, and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.

J. H. & J. C. HORNER.
June 15, 1882. 112tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m.
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "

Return trains will leave—

Gulf at	6.00 a. m.
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf